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DECISIVE BATTLE OF YEAR RAGING, WORD TO LONDON

First Objective Of Germans Is Compiegne And Then Paris

LITTLE PROGRESS

French Fut Up Stubborn Defense, Yielding Yard By Yard

WIN BACK GROUND

Enemy Determined To Get Decision Or Fight To Exhaustion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 11.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Yesterday evening and last night the enemy continued his pressure in the direction of Estrees St. Denis and Ribecourt.

On the left our resistance was effective. The enemy was unable to capture le Ployron or Courcelles and we recaptured Mery at 12 o'clock last night.

The chief German effort is directed on the Belloy-Marqueglise front. A powerful attack with large effectives succeeded in driving us at first as far as the River Aronde but a magnificent counter-attack threw back the enemy on the whole of this front and restored our positions on a line south of Belloy, St. Maur, south of Marqueglise and Vandencourt.

On our right fierce fights occurred for the wooded hills north of Dreslincourt. The enemy, who has accumulated great forces in this region, has been able to reach Antoval, compelling us to carry our line of resistance to the west and south of Ribecourt.

Enemy Gets Fresh Troops

The official French communique issued last evening reported:

During the second day of the offensive the enemy sought by powerful attacks, unceasingly strengthened with new effectives, to advance in the direction of Estrees St. Denis and Ribecourt. Our troops resisted tenaciously. The enemy captured, by repeated assaults and at the cost of heavy sacrifices, the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur. Heroic combats occurred on the plateau of Belloy.

South of Ressons-sur-Matz the enemy obtained a footing at Marqueglise.

Further east the battle continues on the southern outskirts of Elincourt.

On the right the enemy succeeded in debouching from Bois-de-Thiescourt.

On our left, between Courcelles and Rubescourt, we broke the enemy's attacks, holding our positions.

East of the Oise a German attempt to retake Le Port failed.

Our airmen brought down eleven enemy aeroplanes.

Our bombing machines interested in the battle immediately and unceasingly attacked the enemy's troops massed behind the front of attack.

Eighteen tons of projectiles were dropped on enemy convoys and railway stations. A great fire followed and an explosion caused at Roye railway station.

Correspondent's Story Of Battle

London, June 11.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires today:

During the evening and night of the 10th the Germans attempted to enlarge the salient carved out of our front by pushing forward on both wings as well as in the center.

On the left the enemy made no progress and has been driven back in places between Mery and Vignemont. A magnificent counter-attack by native African troops, supported by tanks, enabled us to retake Porte Farm, west of the Compiegne Road, with the high ground to the north and a neighboring farm.

Checked, even thrown back, on the right and center, the Germans have thrown in fresh masses on the left wing with a view to reaching the Oise. The country here consists of wooded hills with deep ravines and lends itself readily to infiltration. Our troops operating in the narrow belt between

(Continued on Page 13)

Lloyd George Explains Whole Situation Of War To Imperial War Cabinet

Premier Makes Detailed Statement In Secret Session At Opening Meeting Of British Delegates From Entire Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet commenced at noon today. The Premier welcomed the delegates and afterwards entertained them to lunch.

It is understood that at today's meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet Mr. Lloyd George explained at great length the whole war situation.

The chief subject at tomorrow's meeting of the Imperial Conference will be the arrangement of the agenda.

The first meeting of the Imperial War Conference will be held Wednesday, after which they will meet on alternate days. Mr. Lloyd George presides over the former and Mr. Walter Long over the latter.

The War Cabinet will have full powers to discuss and decide upon matters concerning the war while the War Conference will be particularly concerned with the later problems arising out of the war.

Several of the Overseas Ministers visited Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long yesterday.

The newspapers print long special articles and editorials welcoming the Dominions and Indian Delegates to the Imperial Conference.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"To have them among us, moving in our midst and sharing the innermost councils of the British Cabinet, is at once a stimulus and an inspiration." It points out that the Conference will consist, as last year, of a special continuous series of meetings of the War Cabinet, though the War Cabinet can of course call in at any time any other Ministers whose department is specially interested. It says that it is possible that something further will be done at the coming Conference to give sharper definition to the principles laid down last year affecting the Dominions, although it is not likely that much time will be spent on theoretic problems while the sole pre-occupation of every delegate is how soonest to bring the war to a victorious end. "Australia and New Zealand send their Premiers to declare fearlessly the new Australian Monroe doctrine of 'hands off the Pacific.' The discussions on that theme alone must be of first rate importance from the obvious bearing it has on any possible terms of peace."

The Times says that the second meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet is in itself proof that the members from the Dominions were very clear last year that the work done then was indispensable, the claims upon their time at home are sufficiently imperative and Sir Robert Borden, in saying that he and his colleagues are anxious to accomplish their mission with the least possible delay, expresses the feelings of the representatives of the other Dominions.

As the crisis of the war unfolds, everything depends upon the power to use not merely men but every form of national activity at the place where it is most needed in the most effective way.

Great Britain's instrument to this end is the Imperial War Cabinet, whose creation forms the most suggestive contrast to the marked increase of the authority of German autocracy over its Allies.

So huge is the scope of the war activities to be considered that the members from the Dominions cannot wholly undertake them at the moment of their arrival. They must have time at least to acquire knowledge of the facts to become familiar with the war atmosphere of the Capital of the Empire. Assuredly the members from the Dominions will eat no bread of idleness in London.

First Photo Of U-Boat Prisoners Captured By Americans

This is the first photograph of the Germans taken prisoner when the United States destroyers Fanning and Nicholson captured the U-58. The thirty-eight prisoners were recently taken to the internment camp at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga.

DROP IN MARK'S VALUE DISAPPOINTS GERMANS

Fall In Exchange On Swiss Market Indicates Reversal Of Military Hopes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—The Frankfurter Gazette of June 7, remarking on the fall in German exchange on the Swiss market which became apparent in the last few days, says it is obliged to admit that this fall is particularly remarkable because it is in absolute contradiction to certain hopes based on the development of military events.

LANSING PROVES FALSE BERLIN'S SUSSEX PLEDGE

Cites Documents Showing Bernstorff Knew It Would Be Violated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 10.—Secretary of State Lansing, in an address to Union College, stated that the archives of the State Department disclosed that six weeks after Germany, as a result of the submarining of the hospitalship Sussex, gave the United States a solemn promise to cease ruthless submarine slaughter, the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Foreign Office in Berlin to advise him in ample time before the campaign recommenced in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American harbors to destroy their machinery, because he anticipated that a renewal of ruthless submarine warfare would probably bring the United States into the war. "What a comment on Count Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his Government."

Mr. Lansing said that the war must be won completely, the task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery.

WHAT ABOUT VON TIRPITZ?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—According to the Turkish newspaper Yenidumya, the University of Stamboul has selected Lenin to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Other candidates were the Kaiser and Marshal Von Hindenburg.

Cold Wave In Germany Seriously Hits Crops

Weekly Ration Of Seven Pounds Of Potatoes May Be Cut As Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—The Strassburger Post says that a cold wave has just passed over the whole of Germany and caused much serious damage to the crops. It is doubtful whether the weekly ration of seven pounds of potatoes can be maintained.

HOSPITAL SHIP SINKING ANGERS NETHERLANDS

Will Refuse To Use Dutch Vessels For Wounded Till Germany Explains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 10.—The Handelsblad says that there can be no further question of transporting wounded or prisoners in Dutch ships or even over Dutch territory until the crime against the Dutch hospital ship Konigen Regentes has been cleared up and, if it is proved that a German submarine was responsible, until complete satisfaction has been given by the public punishment of the guilty, compensation for all damage and the immediate replacement of the ship by one at least of equal value.

Amsterdam, June 11.—The Flushing correspondent of the Telegraaf states that two German officers were to have attended the funeral of the purser of the Konigen Regentes, who died as the result of the torpedoing of that vessel, but at the last moment leave for the journey was withdrawn. It is reported that this was due to an urgent request from the Superintendent of Police, who regarded such a visit as undesirable in view of the anti-German spirit prevailing in Flushing.

HOLLAND SILVER SHORTAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 11.—There is a shortage of silver money in Holland, owing apparently to illicit smelting or export. People are buying up silver at over the nominal value. The authorities threaten punishment on people offending in this manner.

POOLING OF RESOURCES BY ALLIES IS PLANNED

Creation Of One Economic And War Machine Worked Out In U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 10.—A plan for pooling all the resources of the United States and the co-belligerents into one vast economic and war machine is soon to be submitted to President Wilson. It is now in the hands of Mr. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, who has been conferring with the members of the Cabinet and the representatives of the Allies.

It is understood that the plan urges greater co-ordination of industrial effort and the financial requirements of the Allies and also the elimination of the duplication of manufacturing effort.

1,500,000 TONS OF FOOD SAVED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Resulting Economy Of Tonnage Will Mean 1,500,000 More American Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 11.—Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Production, has informed the London correspondent of Le Petit Parisien that Great Britain has economised to the extent of 1,500,000 tons of food, representing 1,500,000 more Americans for war purposes.

CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS ON TRANS-SIBERIA ROAD?

Force Of 15,000 Fighting Soviet Army, Says Amsterdam Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 11.—A telegram from Kieff states that 15,000 Czecho-Slovaks in the region of Chelyabinsk have occupied part of the Siberian Railway and captured some munitions. The Soviet troops evacuated Chelyabinsk and concentrated near Slatoust, where they defeated the Czechs. Other Czechs are near Samara.

London, June 10.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail in a message dated June 1, cabled that the pro-German Bolshevism west of Harbin is sweeping eastward, threatening to pass Harbin and extend in the direction of Vladivostok. The Cossacks' leader Semenoff is no longer a barrier. "The Japanese military authorities cannot safely ignore the situation and my belief, founded on good information, is that the Far East may witness a dramatic denouement."

Australian Recruiting Surpasses Records

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, June 10.—The enlistments in Victoria during May were the largest for many months.

The number of recruits enlisted in New South Wales last week exceeded the required quota.

Over 700,000 Troops Sent To France, Says War Secretary Baker

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 11.—Secretary of War Baker, addressing a delegation of French Alpini, said that over 700,000 American soldiers have been sent to France.

Dr. Branting To Attend Labor Party Meeting

Swedish Socialist Leader Telegraphs Mr. Arthur Henderson Accepting Invitation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—The Swedish Socialist leader, Dr. Branting, has telegraphed to Mr. Arthur Henderson accepting the invitation to attend the conference of the Labor Party in London which sits from June 26 to 28.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS REDUCED AGAIN IN MAY

British Minefields In North Sea Proving Effective, Says French Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 11.—Le Petit Parisien lerans that since the last official statement issued in Great Britain and France the rate of destruction of submarines has further improved, and the month of May will prove to have been still more disastrous to U-boats. One of the chief means of destruction, which are increasingly effective, is the North Sea minefields, chiefly laid by the British naval authorities.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE WON'T TAKE UP IRELAND

General Smuts' Suggestion Not To Be Acted On, London Chronicle Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—The Daily Chronicle states that it is now improbable that the Irish question as suggested by General Smuts will be submitted to the Imperial Conference. The signs are that both Home Rule and Irish conscription have been sidetracked.

Sir George Reid, M. P., formerly High Commissioner for Australia, in a letter to the Morning Post expresses the opinion that the submission of the Irish question to the Imperial Conference would go far to destroy a very valuable safeguard to the unity and harmony of the Empire.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Express states that recruiting in Ireland will be carried out on the lines of a general election with an extensive distribution of leaflets dealing with the pay of soldiers, the allowances for dependents and the provision of land, and also pictures on the hoardings, including an Irish Kiltie in the national colors. Important progress has been made in enlisting the aid of the Nationalists, and Mr. Arthur Lynch, Nationalist M. P. for West Clare, has agreed to act as a recruiting officer. Prominent landlords have expressed the intention of raising battalions in their countries. A feature of the campaign will be marches by American regiments with their priests.

GERMANY CHALLENGED TO GIVE PEACE TERMS

Must Talk Definitely To Prove Sincerity, French Answer To Feeler

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—The French press is discussing at length the latest German peace offensive initiated by the Kreuz Zeitung and other German papers, mainly on the lines of annexation in the West as well as in the East. Frenchmen invite Germany to define exactly her objectives if the Germans wish a serious discussion but point out that, if Germany and Austria possess territorial pledges, the Allies have others because they hold the mastery of the seas and are able, with the co-operation of North and South America, to close to the Central Powers the outlets for their commerce which are indispensable to their economic existence, making the game even.

M. Auguste Gauvain, writing in Le Journal des Debats, asks the Allies to define plainly the general political situation arising from the war without making any indictment or enumerating claims but merely enunciating the great principles on which the settlement of individual questions depends.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Marcel Cachin, in L'Heure, thinks there is no harm in approaching the subject of peace, which should be the first thought of all Governments.

Le Temps attributes the peace offensive to a German idea that France is about to be crushed and says that the defense of Paris suffices for a war aim at present.

CLOTHING STANDARDISED TO GIVE ARMIES WOOL

Great Britain Needs 70 Percent Of Production Of Empire For Official Purposes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—At an exhibition of standard clothing at Bradford, Mr. A. H. Illingworth, Postmaster General, said that 70 percent of the wool used in Great Britain was needed for official purposes and still more would be needed to clothe the American army. Standardisation would shortly be extended to hosiery and other textiles. The country's morale was better today than 12 months ago. Good suits were being supplied to discharged soldiers at a cost of less than £2 each.

Another speaker declared that a standard dress for women was probable.

The Weather

Cloudy but rather fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 80.6 and the minimum 58.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.8 and 65.4.

FRENCH READINESS FOR LATEST DRIVE BLOCKS GERMANS

With Guns Awaiting Attack, Enemy Made To Pay Hugely For Territory

PLANS ARE UPSET

Had Figured On Another Surprise As In Aisne Offensive

RUSH UP TROOPS

Kaiser Forced To Throw In Reserves Or Risk Big Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—An effort like the German one, even if it obtains results, is a progress step by step in a region where the defense disposes of successive positions and is a poor operation. Until the defense is submerged, an offensive becomes costly. The value of 360 divisions has passed under fire in less than three months. It is a prodigious effort but is not definite. As the enemy disposes of about 190 divisions, the moment is not far off when all divisions will have reached a state of dangerous fatigue and that at the moment when the American army, young, vigorous and impatient to fight, will achieve its formation.

Meantime Germany is in a position in which she must have everything or nothing, and these final struggles are characterised by a brutal ferocity never yet attained. This time, however, as the Germans are not six or eight to one, their numerical superiority is not sufficient to take the French positions one by one without coming into contact with the French main body. They are shattering their divisions against French lines, making only insignificant progress, and all their previous gains in ground obtained with a view to future operations will be worthless if, as seems probable, they are held up by the heroism and wonderful tenacity of the French troops.

Real Aim To Push For Paris

Paris, June 10.—The Germans started on Sunday a new offensive to straighten the salient threatening on the right and left the two bulges made during their advances in March and May.

Their real general aim, despite the denials in the German press which pretend that German strategy has no geographical objectives, is to push forward as far as possible in the direction of Paris, hoping for the decisive result which has always escaped them.

There was no surprise this time. On the one hand the German advance is relatively unimportant, and on the other hand the losses of the enemy have certainly been great.

Le Matin shows this double aspect as follows:

"Generally speaking, despite the avalanche of iron and the forced attacks of the enemy's picked troops, the French have stood the test of safely preserving their positions. At one point, where they were rushed by five divisions, the French line had to withdraw slightly but this withdrawal can have no serious consequences and it is certain that the enemy in order to obtain this small advance threw into the furnace reserves not intended for that fight, but his losses were so great that he must engage all the forces available at that point, whereas the French as yet have only engaged their first-line troops."

According to L'Echo de Paris more than twenty divisions of German troops took part in this attack.

Defenses Prepared For Attack

We had accumulated fortifications on the front of attack. It was thus a veritable forcing of heavily fortified front that von Hutier's 18th German Army had to undertake yesterday.

It had to attack in three directions: firstly along both banks of the Oise in the direction of Compiegne, in order to turn the Forest of L'Aigne and the wooded heights between the Oise and the valley of the Matz. The axis of the march of the German left wing was here northeast to southwest. Secondly the

German center had to attack in the direction of Compiegne with Ressons-sur-Matz and Estrees St. Denis as their immediate objectives; thirdly the enemy's right had to debouch north and west of Montdidier in order to cut off the Somme front from that to the Oise.

Last night M. Clemenceau said that the day was perfectly satisfactory. This was the first time the enemy had gained almost nothing on the first day of attack, despite enormous efforts. M. Clemenceau concluded: "The battle is not finished, but the signs are good."

The Havas correspondent, in a message sent yesterday evening, says:

"The limited resistance which our first-lines were called on to play compelled the enemy to deploy on positions of which our artillery well knew the range. Consequently the enemy experienced heavier losses than his two previous offensives."

A semi-official statement confirms that the German losses were really frightful.

WASTE OF OFFENSIVE WILL BEAT GERMANS

Figures Given By Expert To Prove Present Effort Cannot Be Continued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 11.—The well known military critic, M. Henri Bidou, writing in the Journal des Debats, bases his hope on the success of the Allies on the stupendous wastage of German effectives. In the first two offensives in 1918 the enemy employed the equivalent of 260 divisions. He threw in the equivalent of a further 53 divisions during the offensive which commenced on May 27 and a further 15 in the present attack. M. Bidou maintains that the prodigious effort cannot be kept up indefinitely and calculates that we are approaching the time when the German army will have reached a stage of dangerous fatigue which will synchronise final preparedness of America's young and vigorous army, which is thirsting for action.

American System Of Communications In France Stupendous

London Times Correspondent After Tour Calls It Greatest Ever Used In War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—The Times, in an authorised description of the work of the Americans in France during the past eleven months, says that they are rapidly completing the strongest and greatest scheme of communications ever used in warfare.

"After a fortnight of solid travel I am convinced that what the Americans have accomplished will rank in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war.

"For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line of modern docks where ships are now daily discharging men, war materials, cars and machinery. A huge new warehouse system at this point is nearing completion, in addition to motor parks, cold storage plants and railway-yards with tracks aggregating 200 miles. In the car assembly shop steel cars are being assembled at the rate of a complete train every day. Work is rapidly proceeding on a few hospital which will have 20,000 beds, the largest yet constructed. There are also an immense artillery camp and a remount camp where I saw several thousand horses. These port schemes have been so worked out that they are capable of almost unlimited expansion, which will be very important in pooling the Allied effort, for the American base ports may easily become the main reserve centers for distributing to the railheads everywhere on the front.

"Conditions were the same along the hundreds of miles of American communications which I visited."

8 OF W.A.A.C. KILLED IN SERVICE IN FRANCE

All Fell In Raids On British Hospitals By German Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. W. C. Anderson asked how many members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps had been killed or injured abroad.

Mr. J. I. Macpherson replied: "Killed 8, Died of wounds 1, injured 10."

Mr. Joynson Hicks: "How often during the past three weeks have the Germans bombed British hospitals on the north coast of France and what are the casualties?"

Mr. J. I. Macpherson replied: "Sir Douglas Haig recently reported that from May 15 to June 1 hospitals have been attacked on seven occasions. The total casualties arising from these raids were: Killed: officers, 11; men, 318; Sisters, 5; W. A. A. C's, 8; civilians, 6. Wounded: officers, 18; men, 534; Sisters 11; W. A. A. C's, 7; civilians, 73."

To Draft Allied Men In Egypt and Sudan

But Conscription Will Not Be Applied To Egyptians Because Of Agreement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Earl Winterton, Lord Robert Cecil promised that the suggestion to conscript the Allied and British civilians in Egypt and the Sudan should be immediately considered.

With regard to the suggestion to conscript more Egyptians, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government were advised that it would be undesirable at present to withdraw or amend the proclamation issued on November 6, 1914, whereby Great Britain assumed the whole burden of the war as far as Egypt was concerned.

Recruitment in Egypt therefore remained voluntary. A thorough recruiting campaign was in operation with creditable results.

Australian Cotton Shows Huge Increase

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brisbane, June 10.—Up to May 25 the cotton-growers had delivered to the Department of Agriculture nearly four times the amount of cotton compared with the corresponding period last year.

Emigration Of Women After War Discussed

May Be Solution For Distribution Of Female Labor Employed In England

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—At the Conference of Women Workers in London, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, who presided, said that large numbers of women and girls employed on war work would wish to find fresh fields of work in the Dominions after the war.

Lord Burnham said that the Government should interest itself more in emigration, especially the emigration of women, which had been much neglected. There would be a surplus of women labor after the war. Women should insist upon representation on the Emigration Board, which was really Imperial organisation. There should be greater cohesion among emigration societies, irrespective of their connection with any particular Dominion. Emigration would be an important part in any scheme of demobilisation after the war.

SPY IN LONDON TOWER IS AN IRISH CORPORAL

Identity Revealed of Man Caught Landing In Ireland From Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Ronald McNeill, Unionist M. P. for East Kent, asked for information regarding the prisoner now in the Tower of London who came ashore from a German submarine on the west coast of Ireland.

Mr. J. I. McPherson replied that the accused had been identified as Lance-Corporal J. Dowling of the Connaught Rangers. He would be tried by court-martial on charges of aiding the enemy. Presumably he was a prisoner of war.

Questions In Commons On Imperial Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour promised to consider, in consultation with Mr. Bonar Law, the suggestion that he might keep the House informed of the foreign policy of the Government in secret sessions.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: "When can the Hon. gentlemen inform the House of the Irish policy of the Government?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "I am sorry that I cannot name any time or make any further statements."

Replying to other questions Mr. Bonar Law said that the British Delegates to the Hague War Prisoners Conference were instructed by the War Cabinet on the lines indicated in his reply of May 28.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government is considering the question of the position of women with respect to their election to the House of Commons.

Obituary

Earl of Rosse

Reuter's Service

London, June 10.—The death is announced of the Earl of Rosse.

Sr. Arrigo Boito

Milan, June 11.—The death is announced of Sr. Arrigo Boito, the poet and composer.

THREE AUSTRIAN PLANES DOWNED MAKING RAID

British And Italian Machines Retaliate By Bombing Cattaro And Durazzo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 11.—An official communique issued by the Board of Marine reports:

A squadron of Austrian seaplanes flew over Brindisi on the 9th, dropped several bombs and killed or wounded several persons. Our anti-aircraft guns and chaser-planes soon compelled the enemy to withdraw. The enemy lost three machines, the aviators being taken prisoners.

British machines have bombarded the aerodrome and hangar at Cattaro and Italian machines have twice bombarded, with remarkable effectiveness, the military establishments at Durazzo. A steamer moored near the aerodrome at Cattaro was observed in flames.

All the British and Italian machines returned without harm.

Will Insist Germany Replace Sunk Ships

Marine Indemnity To Be Made Peace Term, According To British Official

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—Sir Spencer Wilson, taking the chair at the meeting of the Imperial Maritime League, said that the League's campaign to insure the inclusion in the terms of peace of a condition that the enemy Powers should surrender an amount of mercantile tonnage equal to the Allied tonnage sunk by the enemy had been attained, as the Government had given assurances to the League in that connection.

2,000 SHIPS FOR U.S. BY 1920, SAYS HURLEY

13,000,0000 Tons Will Be Turned Out In 1919, According To Shipping Director

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 11.—Mr. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, speaking in Indiana, declared that by 1920 American shipbuilding would aggregate 2,101 vessels totalling over 14,000,00 deadweight tons. Gold $5,000 millions would be required to carry out the present program.

He estimated that in 1919 the United States should turn out over 13,000,000 tons of shipping in one year and he hoped in 1920 to establish a weekly passenger service from New York to both coasts of South America and also to meet the trade requirements of Russia and China.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Public Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—The King's Guard ...Keith
2. Overture—Elizia and Claudia Mercadante.
3. Waltz—Eldorado .....Royle
4. Selection—The Yeomen of the Guard ..... Sullivan.
5. (a) Romance—Farewell ...Pougher.
   (b) Gavotte—Charming ...Beggetti.
6. Selection—Dorothy .....Cellier.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA

Donations received from May 22 to date:

Cav. E. Denegri (May and June Contr.).....	$ 100.00	
Italian War Relief Committee	1,105.00	Tls. 37.50
$1,205.00 @ 73.5% =		873.63
Total received .....Tls.		911.13

Remitted to Headquarters in Rome through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

1 D. D. on London of £211.12.11 at Exch. 4/7 3/4 = Tls. 911.13.

Shanghai, June 13, 1918.

Il Delegato.

Ideal for Your Little Ones

Every careful parent will insist that medicine given to children should be absolutely pure, safe, gentle and free from narcotic drugs. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian childrens' remedy, are guaranteed not to contain one atom of any harmful drug or opiate. One tiny tablet easily crushed between thumb and finger is a sufficient dose for an infant from the day of its birth to six months old. Elder children in proportion.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets is to act gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe, console, and promote calm natural sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are recommended for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, fever, worms. They promote good appetite and regular development.

Obtainable from chemists, or post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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HAVE YOU A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

YOU young people are on the threshold of life. Your CHARACTER and FUTURE are in the making. You can be THRIFTY, INDUSTRIOUS, CONTENTED. You can beIMPROVIDENT, SHIFTLESS, FAILURES.

How you start out at your age is EVERYTHING.

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT and see for yourselves how it gives you the COURAGE, the INCENTIVE to stop spending your earnings with a free hand. You'll look at life in a more serious light, plan your future with your own best interests at heart.

Money in the bank has opened the door of opportunity to many a young man.

Put away as much of your earnings as you can spare, deposit it in a savings bank every week.

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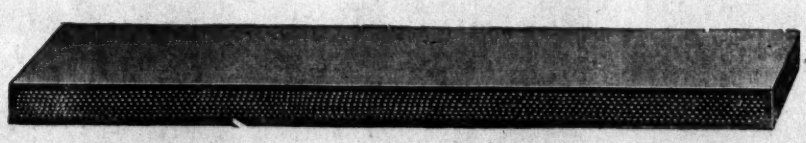

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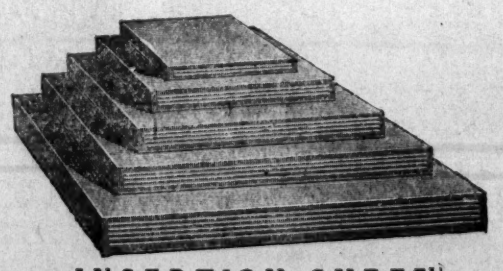

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RICHTHOFEN DIED IN DASH TO BREAK THROUGH BRITISH

Captured Document Shows He Had Been Ordered To Run Blockade Of Foe Airmen For Reconnaissance Of Amiens

HE WAS FLYING ALONE WHEN BROUGHT DOWN

British Bury Him At Sailly-le-Sec, Near Where He Fell—Their Planes Hover Over Bier During Funeral Ceremony

With the British Army in France, April 23 (Associated Press).—Capt. Baron von Richthofen apparently was killed while trying to break through the British aerial defenses in the Ancre-region in order that enemy reconnaissance machines might cross the lines to make observations on the defenses. A document captured on Sunday reveals the reason for his presence there. It is a communication from "group commander of aviation" to the 1st Pursuit Squadron, of which von Richthofen's 11th Pursuit Flight was part, saying:

Ordered To Break Aerial Barrier

"It is not possible to fly over the Ancre in a westerly direction on account of strong enemy opposition. I request that this aerial barrage be forced to break in order that a reconnaissance up to the line of Marieux-Puchevillers (ten miles from the front) may be carried out."

(The Ancre River runs southward through Albert, flowing into the Somme east of Amiens, the region where the next German attack is expected to be made. Sailly-le-Sec, where von Richthofen was buried, is about 25 miles east of Amiens.)

A large number of British fighting men and aviation officers, as well as Americans stationed at an airdrome nearby, attended the burial yesterday of von Richthofen, who was laid away in the graveyard of a little hamlet near Sailly-le-Sec, where he was shot down on Sunday. It was an impressive funeral, worthy of the greatest aviator yet produced by the Central allies. No finer rite could have been performed had it been the premier Allied pilot who lost his life, instead of that intrepid German whom, all honored.

The thoughts of those who stood at the grave while the army chaplain read the beautiful Church of England service were expressed in an inscription on one of the floral wreaths: "A valiant and worthy foe."

Planes Hover Over Bier

One particularly striking touch was added to the ceremony. As the chaplain took his place by the grave a squadron of British airplanes came circling from all directions and throughout the service wheeled over the graveyard at a low altitude, their droning engines furnishing an accompaniment to the words of the clergyman.

Capt. von Richthofen died fighting in the air, as he would undoubtedly have chosen to do had he known he was fated to fall. It is not yet certain how he met his end, but the main details appear to be fairly well established.

The Captain, with his "flying circus" of more than twenty followers, came flying toward the British lines near Sailly-le-Sec, on the Somme, at about noon on Sunday. The Germans were seeking British prey, which they hoped to surround and finish off when the airmen had no way of escape. As they neared the fighting front they encountered two British airplanes. Capt. von Richthofen for some reason separated himself from his followers and started on a furious pursuit of these machines.

Richthofen's Last Fight

Meanwhile a score of other British planes came swirling up and engaged the Germans. The Captain kept after his man and attempted to outmaneuver him. The British plane which was accompanying the one under attack got above the German. The three machines raced toward the British lines, their machine guns chattering like mad. They kept getting lower until at last, when they were about fifty yards back of the British trenches, they were only about a few hundred feet high. Meanwhile the other German machines were fighting the British squadron more than three miles away.

Machine guns and rifles on the ground came into action against Capt. von Richthofen, who also was being fired at by at least one of his adversaries in the air. Suddenly his machine turned its nose downward and crashed to the earth. Examination later showed that the German pilot had a bullet through the heart. It was difficult to say whether the bullet came from the ground or from a British machine. In any event, he probably was killed instantly.

Throw Barrage Around Him

The spot where he fell was under the observation of German gunners, who had been watching the conflict and knew Capt. von Richthofen was down. They immediately placed a heavy barrage around the fallen machine. A British soldier crawled out to it and found the aviator dead, still sitting in the seat of the machine, which was smashed into a thousand pieces.

The Captain was flying without a uniform. He had an aviator's outfit over his under garments. There were no badges of rank, but a pilot's license found in his pocket gave all the essential facts about this twenty-five-year-old wonder.

Mechanics of an aviation squadron constructed a coffin, on which they placed a plate giving the aviator's name, rank and other data. The body was carried on a motor car, with which marched the firing squad.

Royal Asiatic's Museum Gets New Acquisitions

Additions Are Described By Curator, Dr. Stanley, At Society's Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of members of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's Hall at 5 Museum Road yesterday afternoon, when the reports of the Society's officers and the statement of accounts were submitted and adopted and officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year were elected. The chair was taken by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, Mr. Isaac Mason acting as Secretary.

The chairman in opening the proceedings remarked on the small attendance, which he said did not seem to put the Society in high countenance, but as the affairs of the Society were in a satisfactory position it did not matter. It was gratifying, he said, that a society like that should have continued its work in a period such as the one through which they were passing. The membership had been kept up, the lectures had gone on and the finances remained satisfactory. In spite of the adverse circumstances affecting the world, the situation of the Society was satisfactory.

In the absence of the Librarian, Mrs. C. D. MaGrath, Acting Librarian, read the report of the Librarian, touching the acquisition of additional books and the use to which they had been put.

The Chairman expressed regret that Mrs. MaGrath was resigning owing to her approaching departure for the United States. She had gone through a hard time and on behalf of the Society's Officers and members he said that she had done her work excellently.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, honorary curator of the Museum, read his report for the year ending May 31, 1918, in the course of which he said that the Museum collection had been satisfactorily maintained. The bird and mammal collections had been thoroughly overhauled and the cases were now fast sealed against their insect enemies until next winter. Some useful additions had been made, notably a pair of that incredibly beautiful bird, the Sumatran Bee Eater, from Fokien province; a fine specimen of the Black Bear, a Serow (also known as the "Precipice Donkey") and a pair of Blue Sheep from Tibet.

Those visiting the Museum would find the Black Bear quite a respectable specimen. The "precipice donkey" also was an interesting specimen, although it had a rather wild and scared expression in its eyes. Another interesting specimen was the alligator, which had fetched Tls. 2,600 for war funds at auctions and was therefore quite a unique acquisition for the Museum.

The skins of the Tibetan specimens were sent by the Rev. H A. Baker and had recently been prepared and converted into more or less lifelike specimens in the Museum. Special mention was made of a small collection of crustaceans and molluscs from the Taihu Lake, Soochow and Shanghai, made and presented by Dr. Annandale, Director of the recently instituted Indian Zoological Survey. One of those crustaceans dredged from the bottom of the Whangpoo proved to be a new species, the Leander annandalei.

Another new species of crustacean the Rhynchoplax introversus, was remarkable in that this species of this marine genus was obtained in the fresh waters of the Taihu Lake and might be a survival of the time when it was part of the sea. Those specimens had been described by Mr. Stanley Kemp in the records of the Indian Museum, Vol. XIII, Parts IV. and V., 1917. It was gratifying to be able to record that the Museum was able to be of some slight assistance to Dr. Annandale when in Shanghai and to acknowledge the benefits the Museum had subsequently received by this association with the Indian Museum. A very useful addition had been the acquisition of some thousands of specimens of insects collected throughout the summer in Fokien by the Museum Collector. An educational exhibit was in the course of preparation showing the main features of each order of insects on a series of boards, which were intended to be of special use for schools by demonstrating zoological classification in an easy and practical way.

The special work in connection with the reptiles and amphibians of China had been continued and a satisfactory addition to the collection had been made during the year. Frogs from all parts of China were especially wanted during the present year, so as to complete so far as possible their geographical distribution. Duplicates of birds, reptiles, amphibia, insects, etc., were available for disposal by exchange or sale. The list of acquisitions to the Museum during the year under review which was appended to the report showed the happy state that the Society's friends were increasing and to these the Society's heartiest thanks were given.

At this point, the Honorary Secretary's report was read.

Dr. Morgan, the Editor of the Society's Journal, said that last year a valued contributor to the Journal promised an article for this year if the British Empire still existed. The British Empire still existed but the article did not. He was therefore disappointed. The Journal this year would not be voluminous, owing to paucity of material. Whether this was an advantage he did not know, but those were the facts. The poverty of mind and the enrichment of the Society's coffers were going on side by side. Still the Journal this year would have many interesting articles. Dr. Ferguson would pursue Dr. Giles, which would be an interesting process. The Rhinoceros would also appear. There would be articles on birds that might appear dull at first sight but if they only brought imagination into their reading the articles would be of living interest, and might even inspire Shanghai poets to break into verse. The Journal would make its appearance in July.

The Honorary Secretary read his report, in the course of which he announced the names of new members and said that the Society had lost 15 members by resignation and 3 by deaths. A number of removals of defaulters had also to be made.

Dr. Bryan moved the adoption of the report and accounts. He said that they all appreciated what had been done by the officers but sometimes details of hard work accomplished were apt to escape notice. The members were grateful for what had been done.

Mr. C. D. MaGrath seconded and the report and accounts were passed.

Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., formerly British Consul-General at Hankow, moved a vote of thanks to the officials and the Council. Many people appreciated in principle a Society of that kind but failed in practice. They undoubtedly did owe a debt of gratitude to a Society which took a special interest in the country in which they lived. The lectures were interesting and the only regret was that the Society did not appear before the public oftener.

The Chairman said he appreciated the encouraging words of Mr. Fox, the more so as he himself had nothing to do. (Laughter). All the hard work was done by others, especially the Librarian and Secretary.

Mr. Mencarini, in proposing the election of officers for the ensuing year, said that he wished to couple his appreciation of the work of the Officers with those of Mr. Fox. He himself had been a member of the Council in the past and he was therefore in a position to realise what it meant—all kicks and no thanks.

The Chairman: All thanks!

Mr. McGrath having seconded the motion of Mr. Mencarini, the following Officers and Members of the Council for the ensuing year were elected:

President, Sir E. D. H. Fraser; Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. Stanley, The Rev. Timothy Richard, D. Litt; Curator of Museum, Dr. A. Stanley; Librarian, Mrs. F. Ayscough; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R. R. Hynd; Editor of Journal, The Rev. Evan Morgan; Councillors: Mr. V. Grosse, Mr. H. A. Wilden, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Mr. G. Lanning, Mr. C B. Maybon, The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, Secretary: Mr. Isaac Mason.

FORMER U.S. CONSUL PREDICTS TRADE RISE

Restrictions On Exports And Imports To Be Removed, Says Mr. Denby

A considerable expansion of China-America trade, with a corresponding shrinking of the restriction list now enforced by the United States Government on imports and exports, is a prospect of the not distant future, according to Mr. Charles Denby, former U. S. Consul-General here, who is now in China investigating for the War Trade Board.

"It is almost entirely a question of ships," said Mr. Denby yesterday, "and with new tonnage now being turned out at a speedy rate the situation should be greatly improved. I think our shipments will expand as the ships come and more goods will be sent to the East, notably steel and iron. It is the matter of transportation more than anything else which is keeping these commodities at home at present. As facilities for shipping improve trade restrictions will doubtless be withdrawn. We are heavy buyers from China and we want to equalise in trade, as well as to accommodate the buyers over here, by selling to this country."

Mr. Denby, who visited Peking and also Hankow and other trade centers before coming to Shanghai, said that he found trade conditions in a flourishing state and giving great promise of a huge increase when the war is ended.

"The present high exchange, the war needs of the other countries, the lifting of the Boxer indemnity and other factors due largely to the war have gone to create most favorable trade conditions here," he said. "This is preparing the way for a great commercial era following the cessation of hostilities, and those foreign nations which are prepared for it will reap a golden benefit."

Concerning his visit here Mr. Denby stated that he was principally concerned with looking to it that Enemy Trading Act and trade restriction regulations were being observed in commercial relations with the United States, and in securing information for the War Trade Board concerning trade needs in China. With regard to violations of American import and export regulations he said that he had found practically nothing to complain of.

"Things are working smoothly," he stated, "and I find that all good firms are in earnest accord with the necessary regulations and restrictions which the situation has demanded."

"The chief purpose of the War Trade Board," said Mr. Denby, speaking of the functions of that body, "has been to give permits for the shipment of such products and raw materials as the country can spare to bona fide purchasers abroad, and to prevent such commodities from falling into the hands of the enemy or in anyway giving them aid. The Board is guided by certain well defined general principles. It has a conservation list of which no item is allowed to be shipped. Thus far its principal concern has been in the control of trade activities with neutral countries contiguous to enemy territory where the problem has been much greater than out here. The Board had not adopted a definite policy with regard to this part of the world but it is likely that our present investigation will result in some definite attitude toward the China trade. The question now is: 'What does the foreign market genuinely need and how great is the need for these same things by our Allies and ourselves.' The Allies have first right to our resources just now and they will get them no matter who else suffers."

MORE U-BOATS

'Almost Every Man Put To Work On Them'

Amsterdam, April 20.—During an animated discussion upon U-boat questions at yesterday's sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, the Progressive member Gothein blamed the Admiralty for muddling U-boat construction and complained of stupid methods, with the result that U-boats suffered great wear and tear. He called for rapid supplementary building. Shipbuilding by the Entente Powers would not suffer from lack of steel, as the production in the United States was too great for that.

The Secretary for the Navy, Admiral Capelle, said a communication had been received from private German yards saying that they could not do more. They must prepare for a long war.

The Socialist Herr Noske said: "We do not think of any restriction to the U-boat war. Contrary to the view of the Secretary for the Navy, America's entry has prolonged the war. The experts' opinion regarding the U-boat war's effect has not proved correct. All tonnage calculations must be taken with great caution. Great Britain will offer a tenacious resistance and seek to win the war in order to maintain her position as a world Power." Referring to the shipyards, he said that almost every man was put on to building U-boats and similar vessels.

Herr Kapp, Conservative, said they must hasten U-boat building without regard for the end of the war.

Herr Stresemann, National Liberal, said: "We ought in good time to have sold our ships lying in foreign ports. We might thus have saved many millions."

Count Westarp, Conservative, said they would certainly have been four and a half to five million tons farther advanced if unrestricted U-boat war had begun in February 1916 (instead of February 1917). A large number of U-boats would be useful at the conclusion of peace. The restriction of Germany's naval armaments must not be a subject of the peace negotiations.

The Centre deputy, Herr Erzberger, observed that all previous statements of the Admiralty Staff as to the effects of the U-boat war would now be thrown into the waste-paper basket. In the past, U-boat building had not been promoted as was possible and necessary. Certain quarters would not hear of many petty craft. Everything must be done to promote U-boat building so that they might soon attain their object and peace. Their attitude in the event of an offer of armistice would depend upon the concessions of their opponents.

Admiral Capelle declared that he would do everything possible to promote and develop the U-boat arm.

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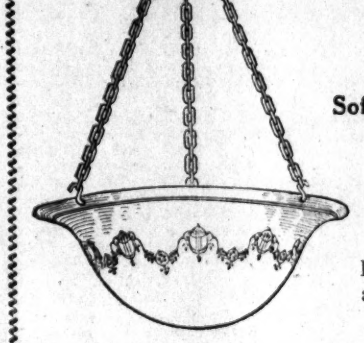

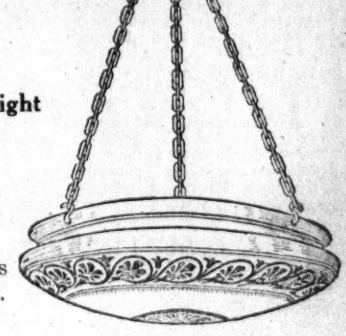

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Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

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Y.M.C.A. HAS GALA DAY CELEBRATING FESTIVAL

Baby Show Proves Great Attraction, With More Than Fifty Entered

More than a thousand people witnessed the spectacular carnival held under the auspices of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at its grounds on North Szechuen Road Extension yesterday. The baby show proved to be the most attractive and unique event on the program. At least fifty babies, either carried in the arms of their parents or placed in elaborately decorated peraml ulators, participated in the parade led by two bands furnished by the Chapei and Lunghua Orphanages.

Pussy Liu, the little daughter of Mrs. D. K. Liu, was voted the prettiest baby, while the first honor for healthy babies went to the son of Mr. Cheng Kung-chi, the champion Chinese wrestler of the Chin Woo Athletic Association. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. F. Chur was declared to be the happiest and the twin prize went to Pearl and Ruby, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Lee. The Misses M. P. Jennings, Ruby Ferris, Dr. J. C. MacCracken and Mesdames J. H. Geldart, Bromley and A. J. Collins acted as judges of the show.

The Y.W.C.A. Normal School girls executed two beautiful dances, the English Shepherd and the Russian Court dances. The Ai Kwoh Girls' School students gave a demonstration of difficult march formations and exercises with the Indian Club. The Ming Lih Middle School gave an exhibition of pyramid formation and the Y.M.C.A. Physical Training School entertained the guests with a performance of wand drill. Moving pictures were taken of all the events by the Commercial Press.

The Y.M.C.A. Physical Training School defeated the combined team of the Lowrie Institute and Grace High School in a game of indoor baseball to the tune of 21 to 8. Both teams exhibited good work and sportmanship. Messrs. McCloy and Montgomery acted as umpires.

By innings

Y.M.C.A. ... 1 0 4 0 8 5 3 0 0—21
G. and L. ... 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 . 0 1—8

Chants' Academy won the track meet with the Y.M.C.A. Day School a close second. Individual stars of the meet were, however, two Y.M.C.A. students, Chen Chi-tung and Wong Ching-pei.

Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the association, awarded the prizes to the winners at the conclusion of the day. There were also variety entertainments, magic, songs, playlets, a basket ball game and tennis games. The grounds where profusely decorated.

The results of the track meet between the Y.M.C.A. Day School, Chants' Academy, the Y.M.C.A. Evening School and the Ming Chang School follow:

100 yards dash—1. Tue Tseu-tin, 2. Samuel Pang, 3. Chen Woh-chi. Time 11 2/5 sec.

Shot put—1. Chen Chi-tung, 2. Samuel Pang, 3. Yih Tseng-chiang. Distance 26 ft. 10 ins.

220 yards dash—1. Chen Li-kong, 2. Chen Chi-tung, 3. Ku Pin-yan. Time 28 secs.

Broad Jump—1. Wong Ching-pei, 2. Chen Yang-me, 3. Chang Shih-ling. Distance 17 ft. 1½ ins.

880 yards run—1. Lin Sih-wai, 2. Wang Chi-hai, 3. Pao Vee-yong. Time 2 mins. 34 2/5 secs.

Pole Vault—1. Chen Li-kung, 2. Lin Sih-wai, 3. Chen Woh-chi. Height 8 ft. 4½ ins.

Javelin Throw—1. Wong Ching-pei, 2. Chen Li-kong, 3. Sun Nai-chiang. Distance 91 ft. 10 ins.

120 Yards Low Hurdles—1. Chen Chi-tung, 2. Tue Tseu-tin, 3. Chow Zen-pah. Time 18 1/5 sec.

440 yards dash—1. Lin Sih-wai, 2. Chen Woh-chi, 3. Yang Ts-chang. Time 1 min. 2 3/5 secs.

High Jump—1. Sun Nai-chiang, 2. Chang Shih-lin, 3. Tue Tseu-tin. Height 4 ft. 10 ins.

880 Yards Relay—Won by Chants' Academy.

FRENCH SEAMEN JOIN IN BOYCOTT PLEDGE

Union Takes Stand With British In Blacklisting German Ships And Trade After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 10.—In reply to the appeal made by Mr. Havelock Wilson, the Secretary of the British Seamen's and Firemen's Union, the Secretary of the French Sailors' Union pledges that 200,000 men, the personnel of the French mercantile marine, will follow the lead of their British colleagues in boycotting German ships and trade after the war.

ASQUITH IS DEFENDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—Notable references were made during the week end to Mr. Asquith, who delivered the Romanes lecture at Oxford University.

Lord Curzon, who presided, pointedly alluded to the Billing trial where Mr. Asquith's name was prominently mentioned. He said that every section of the public regarded with abhorrence and disgust the gross and gratuitous defamation of the character of public men.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Darlington, said that the whole Unionist Party repudiated as an abominable lie the suggestions that Mr. Asquith's life was not clean and noble or that he was not a loyal and devout servant of his King and country.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Over on the Western front when Gen. Foch wants to remove a couple of regiments unbeknownst to the bally Hun he has a few thousand yards of naturalistic countryside sketched on canvas, sticks it up on poles and backs in a freight train or so. Which is probably where Zung Ching-zung got the idea.

For an eighteen-year old, Zung is a very up-and-coming young man, being possessed of imagination and, if the weather had not played him a low down trick, he would have doubtless gone far in his chosen profession—the artful art of burglary.

The fundamental factor in Zung's camouflage idea was rain. He figured that he could depend on it and honest-to-goodness he had every right to, for it had been showering all day and from the looks of things overhead it never was going to clear up. So he called his two trusty co-operatives together, equipped them with a brace of bamboo-slatted umbrellas and started for the soap-shop of Mr. Zau Foh-sung who displays his wares in sizeable boxes on the threshold of his establishment. The rain streamed down fluently and the conspirators chuckled happily among themselves as they neared their objective. They were within half a block of the shop when suddenly and without warning it stopped raining. The clouds parted and a bright ray of sunlight leaked down into the street. Zung wrung his hands and orated eloquently on the fickleness of all weather. But, weather or no weather, Zung needed funds and it was too late to evolve a new campaign, so he gave the order to carry on.

Shopkeeper Zau, rising within his shop to give three cheers for the improvement in the day, noted a couple of huge rainshields blocking his doorway. He stepped to the door to see what sort of idiots these were who went about with umbrellas up when the sun shone. And he got there just in time to see Zung making a get-away behind the umbrella screen with a box of his best brand of cleanser. Zau went through the camouflage in one jump and ricocheted from the pavement to the back of Zung's neck.

The war will be over and camouflage a discredited term before Zung gets another chance at it, for the Mixed Court, after hearing the tales, dished him up five years.

The Perils of Pearline

This penchant for soap is getting to be alarming—or encouraging, as you may look at it. Anyway the soap dealers are growing panicky. Another attempt on a well known variety of dirt dispeller was wrecked in a Woosung Road shop a few days ago, one Tsang Ah-yuen being the unsuccessful aspirant to spotlessness. Tsang took a friend along into the shop and the friend called loudly to be shown the latest modes in straw hats. While the obliging shopkeeper was waxing eloquent on the shipment that had just come in from New York Tsang deftly juggled a carton of cakes into his sleeve. It was so easy he tried it again but the shopkeeper just at that moment took it into his head to try and inveigle Tsang also into investing in a little sunstroke insurance. The friend got away and Tsang got a month.

Probably Worth It

Zung Pah-yoong exhibited a collection of what purported to be scars of battle and told the Court that De Tuh-piau had come into his place of business and assaulted everybody contiguous to the locality. The only reason he had for the wholesale offensive, Zung said, was the fact that he, Zung, had refused to lend a pot of glue.

De declared that this was a distorted version of the affair and recounted his tale of woe. He stated that he was a dentist. In his trade he used a special chair which he had possessed for many years and of which he had grown very fond. One day it broke and he took it to Zung's repair shop for mending. Zung had operated on the ailing furniture and handed it back to its owner with a guarantee that it would remain robust and in good health for four years, Chinese or foreign calendar as preferred. But, bewailed De, he had the chair only three months when it broke again. He went to claim the guarantee and was turned down. He capitulated with a request for a little glue so he could do the repairing himself and even this was refused. Then he got sore and walloped Zung. He denied that he had punched anyone else. The Court was sympathetic and fined De $4.

WITHDRAW IN E. AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—An official despatch from Portuguese East Africa states:

Two columns of the enemy crossed the River Lurio on May 27 and 28 and three companies on the 29th attacked a post at Malema which was defended by a small detachment of Portuguese and British troops, which were obliged to retire on June 1 owing to the exhaustion of their ammunition.

M. Bergson To Teach In Jewish University

Famous French Philosopher To Leave Paris For Institution In Jerusalem

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—M. Bergson, the famous French philosopher, is going to Jerusalem to take up the chair of Professor of Philosophy at the new Jewish University.

Explosion In Italy Causes Death of 35

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 9.—Thirty-five persons have been killed and a hundred injured through an explosion in the powder-factory at Castillazo Bollate, in the province of Milan. The damage done was slight. The explosion was apparently accidental.

Another Short Course In Sericulture

Another short course in Sericulture is to be given by the University of Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry, in connection with their summer school. The course will again be in charge of Prof. Woodworth, Head of the Department of Entomology in the University of California, who is just completing the ten weeks' short course which enrolled 72 students from 11 of the most important silk-producing provinces in China. The course will emphasise the practical rearing of silk worms, diseases of silk worms breeding of improved races of silk worms, and scientific discussion of present day Chinese practices in the rearing of silkworms. Prof. Woodworth will also offer a course in ecomomic entomology, including the classification habits, life histories and control of injurious insects; composition, compounding and action of insecticides, malaria and mosquito control with field practice in inspection work. Other courses offered in the summer school will be: Characteristics and management of Chinese soils; improvement of Chinese crops; general forestry; and forest nursery practice. The work will all be of a practical nature and be adapted to Chinese conditions. The course opens July 5 and continues for four weeks.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The American Song Service for Sunday, June 15, will be devoted to Baccalaureate Exercises of the Shanghai American School. The chief address will be delivered by the Reverend C. M. Caldwell and Professor Guy O. Stockton, principal of the School, will preside. Special music will be given by the pupils and an invitation has been extended to all of the children who attend the school and special seating arrangements have been made.

The following Sunday, June 23, is the annual meeting of the Song Service and in addition to the regular service there will be a special report of the American Song Service Committee. The report will contain a general summary of the activities of the organisation during the year. It is now being printed and will be distributed and discussed at this meeting. A full attendance is desired.

ALLIED GAINS IN PALESTINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—An official despatch from Palestine states that the troops of the King of the Hedjaz captured a portion of a trench system on a front of one mile in the coastal sector on the 8th. Counter-attacks were repulsed and the new line consolidated.

The Arabs have raided the railway 105 miles northwestward of Medina and destroyed a train, culverts, the track and the telegraph line.

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Tls. 4,000 Judgment Given For Violation Of Contract

S. Heiman & Co. Recovers In Action Against The Barkley Company In U.S. Court

Holding that the place of shipment in a contract is, under the Federal doctrine, a material requirement whose non-observance entitles the vendee to rescind, S. Heiman and Company was awarded judgment of Tls. 4,000 with interest from March 6, in the suit against The Barkley Company, Inc., to recover advance payment on contract where the subject matter was shipped from other than the required point of departure. The decision was announced by Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China yesterday.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, by Mr. Rose, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Fleming and Davies, by Mr. Davis, for the defendants.

The amount of the verdict is 20 percent of the purchase price of a quantity of hematine crystal to have been shipped from the Pacific Coast. Plaintiff claimed breach of contract in that the goods were shipped from New York.

The decision follows:

This is an action to recover back an advance payment of Tls. 4,000.00 (20% of the purchase price) on a contract for the purchase by plaintiff from defendant of hematine crystals. The contract, executed November 5, 1917, is evidenced by an instrument (Exhibit "A") mainly a printed form but with certain typewritten provisions inserted, among which is the following: "Shipment during November from Pacific Coast." It is conceded that the goods in question were not shipped "during November" nor "from Pacific Coast" but were shipped from New York. The invoice bears date February 2, 1918, and the undisputed testimony is that plaintiff was advised on May 11 of the arrival of the shipment in Shanghai whereupon it refused to accept delivery and demanded back its advance payment.

The evidence and argument largely concern the question of delay, whether it was necessitated by war conditions or excused under certain printed clauses in the contract. We have not, however, found it necessary to resolve these questions because there is one requirement of the contract which is not qualified by any printed clause to which our attention is directed and which under the doctrine prevailing in this jurisdiction must be treated as material and imperative. This is the clause requiring "Shipment. . . . from Pacific Coast." In a very similar case (1) where the vendor had shipped from Leith instead of Glasgow, as the contract required, the Supreme Court reversed a judgment in favor of the vendor and held the vendee absolved, saying:

"The thing sold, and described in the contract, is '500 tons No. 1 Shott's (Scotch) pig iron,' to be shipped 'from Glasgow as soon as possible.' It is not merely 500 tons of iron of a certain quality; nor is it such iron to be shipped as soon as possible from any Scotch port or ports; but it is iron of that quality to be shipped from the particular port of Glasgow as soon as possible. The court has neither the means, nor the right, to determine why the parties in their contract specified 'shipment from Glasgow,' instead of using the more general phrase 'shipment from Scotland,' or merely 'shipment,' without naming any place; but is bound to give effect to the terms which the parties have chosen for themselves. The term 'shipment from Glasgow' defines an act to be done by the sellers at the outset, and a condition precedent to any liability of the buyer. The sellers do not undertake to obtain shipment, nor does the buyer agree to accept iron shipped, at any other port. The buyer takes the risk of delay in getting shipment from Glasgow, or of delay or disaster in prosecuting the voyage from Glasgow to New Orleans. But he does not take the risk of delay or of sea perils which may occur in the course of the different voyage from Leith to the same destination."

In the case at bar the vendor was not limited, as in that cited, to a single port of shipment; he was authorised to ship from any port of the "Pacific Coast." But under the doctrine above stated he was not justified in shipping from any other. A letter from defendant's home office received in evidence (Exhibit "H") states as a reason for the change in the port of shipment that if the goods had been sent "through Pacific Coast ports, they would likely have been in transit from 90 days to 4 months, owing to the extreme railway congestion." Defendant's counsel also states that defendant's president if present would testify that "the goods were not shipped from San Francisco owing to a congestion in freight and conditions existing in the United States at that time due to the war."

In other words, according to the vendor's view shipment from New York would have brought the goods earlier than shipment from the "Pacific Coast" as required by the contract. But in the case above cited the cargo not only could, but actually did, arrive earlier from Leith than it could have arrived from Glasgow and the Supreme Court nevertheless allowed the vendee to rescind. We need not, therefore, stop to determine the admissibility of plaintiff's evidence that defendant's president said before the contract was made that the cargo was already on the Pacific Coast and that the contract was entered into on the strength of that statement, for a higher price than he would have paid for goods located elsewhere. For having inserted into the contract an unqualified requirement that shipment should be "from Pacific Coast" the vendee is entitled, under the rule above stated, to its enforcement. Of course, a showing that shipment "from Pacific Coast" was impossible might afford a valid defense to this action or at least to one for damages for non-performance, but such a showing is not made. The letter above quoted assumes as we have seen that shipment "from Pacific Coast" was possible, even if slower, and evidence (Exhibits "M" to "S") is offered by plaintiff of other shipments from that region during the period in question.

We need not, therefore, stop to determine the effect of delay upon this contract or to decide whether if the goods had been shipped "from Pacific Coast" plaintiff would have been justified in rejecting them. The conceded failure to observe the requirement as to the place of shipment is, under the doctrine which we are bound to follow, a material one and entitles the plaintiff to rescind. (2.)

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the said advance payment of Tls 4,000.00 with interest thereon at 6% per annum from March 6, 1918, the date of filing the petition, together with costs.

1.—Filley v. Pope, 115 U. S. 213, 29 Law. Ed. 372.

2.—Norrington v. Wright, 115 U. S. 188, 29 Law. Ed. 366.

MAIL FOR FAR EAST LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 9.—The Post Office announces the loss at sea through enemy action of parcels for China, the Dutch Indies, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements which were received at the General Post Office, London, for despatch from May 20 (?) to May 16, inclusive.

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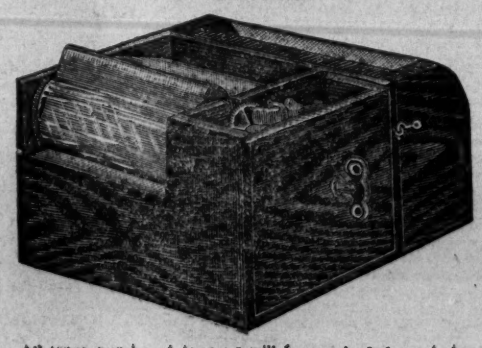

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TEUTON DRIVE AIMED TO CRUSH ENGLAND

Berlin Papers Explained That Her 'Unbroken Battle Will' Must Be Crushed

DECISIVE ISSUE FORESEEN

Spirit Of Teuton Troops, Standing Inactive Too Long, Also Was Factor In Attack

New York, April 30.—Copies of German newspapers printed shortly after the beginning of the present German offensive in the west and recently received in New York and London bear out the brief cabled reports telling how the German people were being assured that it was absolutely necessary to make the great drive to show the Allies that Germany could not be conquered, and thus to bring an early "German peace." It is also declared that Germany's enemies need not comfort themselves with the idea that this is the German Army's last desperate effort to win.

The Frankfurter Zeitung said on March 25:

"The enemy press pretends that we Germans were forced to attack because we could not wait any longer. It builds hopes upon this assertion, and predicts our collapse in the event of the German attack not being carried through to a finish. When the English last year, with such unparalleled sacrifices, went on attacking for months in Flanders—fighting and bleeding for months on the same bit of ground—we doubtless said that the want caused by the submarine war, together with the developments in the East, was forcing our enemies into an offensive of despair. And it was nothing else, as experience has subsequently shown. We were careful to add that an unsuccessful, offensive would never force the English to make peace, because they would have lost only one hope—not the possibility of defense.

"Even our enemy can hardly make an accusation against our supreme army command out of the fact that it is undertaking the great attack only because it considers it to be necessary in order to end the war as soon as possible. Or is it a sign of weakness that there are still men in the world who would rather end the war today than tomorrow—though it be by the employment of extreme violence? And especially if they feel that they have the strength to be able to reach this goal? Or is it weakness when our army command is in a position to attack now without waiting until the American auxiliary troops are assembled in full strength?

"Our army command never regarded the submarine war as an independent weapon, adequate by itself to produce an early victory. While the sea war develops successfully the army command prepared the decisive campaign in the west—upon a basis doubly strong since the elimination of Russia and the conclusion of a economic peace in the east—and now it is carrying on the new war, after the enemy has preferred war to peace."

Blow Aimed At England

The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger's military expert wrote in the issue of March 23:

"It has often been pointed out that Germany did everything to put an end to the terrible bloodshed, but we must direct attention ever anew to the fact that it was England's unbroken will for battle which caused England's allies, especially France, to hold out upon the strength of the supposedly inexhaustible resources of the British Empire. In this state of affairs we were under the necessity of giving the English, first of all, a proof of the superiority of our resources, and of convincing them of the impossibility of their ever being able to break Germany's strength. In view of this necessity it seemed desirable to proceed as soon as possible to the inevitable defensive-offensive.

"We were also bound to consider that the spirit of an army suffers when it stands too long at attention in face of the enemy. Moreover, the splendid, aggressive spirit of our incomparable troops positively pressed us to act. Even these considerations, however, did not lead the supreme army command astray, or cause it to strike a single day sooner than all preparations were so far advanced that this could be done with a good conscience. Let us say expressly that all rumors about other than purely military motives for the timing of our attack are false. None but military reasons were considered in taking this grave step. The day for the beginning of the attack was fixed weeks ago, in all tranquillity, and without any other events influencing the decision."

General Baron von Ardenne said in the Berliner Tageblatt of March 23:

"Assuredly it was not easy for the German Army Command to give the signal for the commencement of the greatest drama in the history of the world, the end of which cannot be foreseen and the development of which may take weeks. But the necessity for fighting it out was absolute. The unbroken battle will of England, which had promised France its own and American help for the attainment of unmeasured war aims, compelled us to enter upon a decisive bout against the prolongers of the war. Peace is attainable only if England is made to feel the superiority of German arms and so sees that she cannot conquer Germany. The sooner this proof could be produced the better.

"Moreover, we were urged to this by the impatience of our own army, which rightly felt that we can see the road to peace only in a decision by arms. It also did not seem advisable to leave the armies facing one another in comparative tranquillity for too long a time. 'Resting is rusting' is a phrase which applies here. But the German Army Command did not let loose the flood until all preparations for the carrying through of the battle had been made with minutest accuracy and broadest foresight."

Bombardment Of Paris

Referring to the bombardment of Paris in a later issue, Baron von Ardenne remarked:

"Our air attacks and the artillery bombardment drive the population of Paris into the cellars; the people are like troglodytes, and hardly venture into the daylight. This chastening is one of the imponderabilia which bring peace nearer. The inhabitants of London are said to be a similar state of anxiety."

In comparing the strength of the contending forces, Colonel Richard Gadke wrote in the Berlin Vorwaerts:

"Our enemies still reckon upon a superiority in war material and munitions. That is one of the straws to which the drowing man clings. The American deliveries have assuredly not become greater—partly because of their own requirements, partly because of the sinkings by our submarines, and partly because of shortage of labor. In Italy and France there is a shortage of coal, labor, and raw materials; England alone must provide for them all. I have no doubt that our enemies' war material is still tremendous, but I doubt whether they have been able to increase the amount considerably.

"On the other hand, our supplies have increased enormously, since all the industrial forces of Germany have been strained for a year and a half with this one object, while the material which we used in the East has for the most part been released for the West, and enormous spoils in Russia have fallen into our hands. It is the same with our battle forces. Our divisions can roll incessantly toward the West, and almost the whole strength of Germany is directed to the areas in Belgium and Northern France, where for three and a half years we have victoriously resisted all enemy attacks with only a part of our army."

Taking up the possible political effects of the offensive, the Vorwarts, which speaks for the pro-Government Socialists, said:

"We welcome this victory in the west with special joy because we believe that this proof must destroy the last remnants of blindness and false hopes of victory. Even the fanatical rhetoric of Clemenceau can hardly succeed in deceiving the French people any longer about the real situation. After the great German victories in the east, in the Balkans, and in Italy, the French people were comforted with the assertion that these, after all, were secondary theaters, and that the decision would fall in the west alone. When the Russian ally collapsed the people were reminded of the newly acquired help of the Americans. Now the battle from Arras to La Fere has shown that Germany can conquer in the west also, and that the American help is no adequate counterpoise to the relief of the German front in the east.

Psychological Moment Near

"Now, if ever, the psychological moment has arrived at which the war-will of the western peoples must collapse. As yet we have no trustworthy reports about the state of feeling. But reason and sentiment tell us at once that this moment is very near—if the war events in the west take a course only half as good as is to be expected."

On March 23 the Munichener Neueste Nachrichten said:

"It is certain that the whole German people is taking its part in the battles with every nerve and every pulse beat, and thinking at every hour of day and night of its iron defenses, who are staking their lives for the freedom and greatness of Germany. But it is just as certain that the sincere sympathy will show itself in manly forms, and not in hysterical production of fairy stories. We are only at the very beginning of a battle which is to decide the fate of the world and above all the future of our own people. This consideration alone ought to make the whole of Germany resolved to follow the tremendous events with passionate hearts but in reverent silence."

GERMANY DAY BY DAY

(London Daily Mail)

"The Troubles of the German Food Minister" was the topic of a doleful discourse by that functionary in the Prussian Diet last week. (April 20.) Replying to attacks alleging that the Food Ministry was hopelessly unequal to its tasks, Herr von Waldow said:

"I know that my Ministry and its staff cannot accomplish everything. They have had to care for 60,000,000 civilians and 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 soldiers and sailors. For this purpose the Ministry has had only 60 or 70 percent of the peace-time food supply at its disposal. Our inability to cope with the situation is not due to lack of goodwill or foresight, but entirely to the difficult conditions of production which prevail. It is almost a miracle that things have gone as well as they have.

"Whether the present bread ration (about 3½lb. per week) can be maintained depends on what we can get from the Ukraine. But there is the greatest hope that we shall come through until the next harvest without any considerable distress. Germany and Austria have arrived at an understanding about a division of Ukraine supplies during the next few months, and a supplementary agreement covering the coming year is in preparation. Rumania must not only sell us her surplus grain during the next two years, gut has given us an option on this surplus for the five years succeeding (i.e., from 1920 to 1925)."

Germany expects to emerge from the war with tens of thousands of the motor-lorries which have played so important a role in military transport in all the armies. The Government has therefore prepared a bill providing for the nationalisation of certain forms of motor traffic and the establishment of regular cross-country lines for carriage of goods by motor-car. It is hoped that the agricultural community will especially benefit from this new system of State transportation, which is to supplement the State-owned railways and canals.

A Hamburg concern, Paustian Brothers, is now publishing English and French periodicals, entitled respectively Ittle Puck and Le Petit Parisien, which are designed to teach Huns the English and French languages for after-the-war trade purposes. An advertisement of the papers reads:

"During the war England has for the most part paralysed German export trade. We shall and must recover what we have lost. To that end a knowledge of foreign languages is indispensable. Those who have an elementary knowledge of English or French should therefore not let it grow rusty, but subscribe to our journals. They are edited so as to give the quickest and most practical instruction. Civilians as well as soldiers and sailors at the front should take them. They specialise in trade idioms and everything else of value to our future export industry."

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 11.—An official communique issued by the Admiralty gives details of ten raids on nine objectives in Belgium between the 6th and 9th, inclusive. Fourteen tons of bombs were dropped and fires started at Bruges Docks and Marialter and St. Denis Westrem aerodromes. Four fires and two explosions were caused in the eastern basin of Bruges Docks and two direct hits made on the mole at Zeebrugge. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced and enemy aeroplanes were driven off. All our machines returned.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. ss.. Omi Maru ..June 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. June 18

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 15
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ..June 22
Per C.M. s.s. China .....June 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30

For Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. June 18

MAILS DUE.

Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. June 15

Lawn Bowls

S. R. C. Cup Competition

The Shanghai Recreation Club Lawn Bowls Section will hold a competition on their rinks commencing June 23 at 10 a.m. for a cup presented by Mr. S. H. Ward. Particulars of the competition, which will be on handicap terms, will be published later and intending competitors should sign their names to the form posted in the Club pavilion. Tiffin will be served in the pavilion at 1 p.m., Mr. Ward being a guest of the Club.

Members who have not yet played off their heats in the first round of the handicap are reminded that they should do so before Sunday, June 16.

Siccawei Weather Reports

12.—Overcast or cloudy whether gradually improving and clearing up at night. The barometers have generally risen in China.

13.—Fine weather. Heavy dow and rather sense mist at sunrise.

Thursday, June 13, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	756.25	757.23
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.77	29.81
Variation for mm 12h	†1.16	†1.23
Variation for mm 24h	†0.40	†0.65
Wind—Direction	ENE	E
Wind—Kilom per hour	15	25
Wind—Miles	9.3	15.5
Temperature—Cen ...	17°7	22°0
Temperature—Fah ...	63.8	71.6
Humidity co:	87	69
Nebulosity 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions. Mist and rain in the southern part of the Eastern sea.

BIRTH

SARKARI—On Thursday, June 13, 1918, at Victoria Nursing Home to Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Sarkari, a son.

18380, J, 14.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 14, 1918

A Suggested Solution Of The Deadlock In China

THE following solution of the present intolerable political situation in China is offered by a foreigner who has been a resident of China for more than thirty years, who is a consistent friend of the Chinese people and who probably understands them, and especially the motives that guide their political thought, as thoroughly as does any foreigner. We commend it especially to Chinese editors and to our Chinese readers and will welcome any comments they may choose to make on the suggestions put forth:

AT no time in the history of China has there been such a need for a strong political leader. It is hard to believe that the present leaders in Chinese politics are one and all devoid of patriotism. Everywhere one goes in this country he is asked the question, "How can China save herself?" In Chinese official circles one often hears officials both high and low despairing of any way out of the present chaos of Chinese politics. I sincerely believe that the official class are at present as anxious as the man on the street to restore peace and order. I am not one who has found every Chinese official corrupt—in fact in travelling over the country I have met many highly patriotic men.

The solution of the present situation must be a Chinese solution. At present little help can be expected of foreign powers who are at the moment fighting a life and death war to insure their own freedom and the freedom of the world. The only nation that could have been of assistance to China was Japan, but her statesmen have so blundered in their policies towards this country that there can be no hope of help from the Island Empire. It is a pity that such is the case for at no time in the relations between China and Japan has there been such an opportunity for Japan materially to aid China. The Chinese must help themselves. It is only through the Chinese that China can be saved. The officials and people of China will have the sympathy of the Allies in any attempt made to establish peace and a permanent government.

It is now certain that the people of China are opposed to the employment of foreign loans for the continuation of civil strife. The North is now expending some fifteen millions a month in the struggle against the South. Every month the belligerent Tuchuns have to find from ten to fifteen millions to keep their forces in the field. This amount of money is not to be had from the regular revenue of the Central Government. The only way to secure sufficient funds for the maintenance of the armies in Fukien, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Szechuen is through the negotiation of foreign loans, and each time there is a foreign loan China must make some new concession that seriously impairs her sovereignty. The officials throughout the country are becoming alarmed at the fact that the Peking Government is so indifferent to the distress caused by these loans. The South has not got the means to negotiate foreign loans, and for this reason there is no giving away of concessions by the Southern Confederacy. The South has to rely entirely upon local support of the people and Provincial revenues to maintain her soldiers in the field.

The fact that foreign loans are being made by the sale of China has become known to many of the younger officers of the Northern armies who are bitterly opposed to the continuation of the present struggle upon the basis of such loans. That Tuchun Chang Huai-chih's troops would not fight on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border is due to the fact that officers refused to wage war against their own people by the use of foreign money. It is also true that Tuchun Tsao Kun has returned North for the same reason. Tuchun Chang Tso-ling of Mukden is greatly incensed over the same question—the borrowing of foreign money to kill Chinese. Tuchun Chang recently made the statement that further employment of foreign loans would mean the destruction of China. It has taken these old Northern warriors quite a long time to realise that their country is being gradually auctioned off, and it is not at all surprising to those who know the Chinese of the old school to find them unwilling to support the Peking Government any longer.

Recently the Southern Confederacy offered to make peace upon practically any terms to avoid the granting of further concessions in exchange for foreign loans. The most radical of the leaders in the Southwest have openly stated their willingness to come to terms with the Peking Government to save China from foreign aggression.

The whole country has been deeply stirred by the acts of Peking during the past ten months, and for the first time since the establishment of the Republic have the soldiers in the field become acquainted with the real facts. The hundreds of younger officers in both the armies of the North and the South have informed the men under them of the ruin that will overtake China by the contracting of further foreign loans. Not long ago I was talking to some soldiers in one of the Northern Provinces who spoke most intelligently upon this very question of loans. He said that his Captain had told him all about it, and that the soldiers would not fight any more. During my conversation with him about ten soldiers and several of their officers gathered round and all participated in the criticism of the Peking authorities. Everywhere, both North and South, do you find the soldiers waking up to the fact that the present struggle between the North and the South is merely to satisfy the lust for power of certain individuals. It is inconceivable that they will continue fighting under present conditions.

In nearly every battle the Northern soldiers have been defated. This is not because they are not good fighters, but because they will not fight. The present war is of no benefit to the nation and they know it. Tsao Kun, Chang Huai-chi and Wang Chan-yuan are unable to fight because the officers and men under them are unwilling to do so. The troubles of China during the past ten months have done a lot for the nation. The armies in the field have begun to ask the reason for war. This is a question never seriously considered by them before.

How to solve the present difficulties is the question of paramount importance. In discussing the present situation with men who are leaders in the North and the South I have come to the conclusion that there is a way out. The fact that both the North and the South want to end the present struggle is in itself sufficient reason to believe that a settlement of present troubles can be brought about. Any solution of Chinese affairs will necessitate personal sacrifice of position and power by certain high individuals, but I am of the opinion that these men will make the sacrifice required to bring peace to the nation.

The struggle for the last ten months has not been between the North and the South so much as it has been between the Chihli and Anhui factions of the Peiyang Party, the former under the leadership of President Feng Kuo-chang and the latter under Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Both of these men must give way. It is certain that neither can win the next election for the office of Chief Executive. One cannot fall unless the other falls. Feng and Tuan must sacrifice themselves for the good of the nation. Will they do so? For one I am confident that both of these men are actuated by high and patriotic motives and that they will not hesitate to make the sacrifice. In spite of their efforts to do what each has thought the best for the country they have failed. Neither Feng nor Tuan has the confidence of the people any longer. They have waged civil war and have brought ruin to one Province after another. They will not be tolerated much longer by either the people or the military.

It has been practically agreed among the high officials of the nation that the Provisional Constitution must be adhered to by the Government. It is common knowledge that both Feng and Tuan have informed the various political parties that they were willing to employ the Provisional Constitution in the election of a new Parliament if the new Parliament will elect them to the presidency. Both cannot be elected and both know that the present so-called Parliament in Peking is bogus and that its acts will not be considered legal by the people. They both know that the people, for the first time in the history of the Republic, want a real Parliament. The people have realised that it is well to have a Parliament no matter how bad some of its members may be, for such a body will never agree to sell the nation to any foreign power in exchange for loans to be squandered on civil strife. Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shih-chang and Liang Shih-yi all fully appreciate the fact that China must have a Parliament.

And, as I have pointed out, the militaristic party in the North is rapidly losing the support of the troops in the field. At present General Hsu Shu-cheng and Ni Shih-chung stand alone at the head of the militarists. It is known that even Chang Ching-yao is anxious for peace. Feng Kuo-chang, because of his vacillating policy, has lost the support of his own men such as Li Hsun, Chen Kwang-yuan, Tsao Kun and Wang Chan-yuan. Tuan Chi-jui has lost the assistance he had depended upon from Chang Tso-ling, Li Hou-chi, Chang Huai-chih, Chao Ti and Chang Ching-yao. Neither Feng nor Tuan can now command a following of any strength.

It seems that at present the only man that has a chance for the presidency who can receive the support of both the North and the South is Hsu Hsih-chang. He has for years been the senior member of the northern political parties and has to date done nothing really to offend the sensibilities of the South. Undoubtedly Hsu stands a better chance than either Feng or Tuan to secure the position of Chief Executive. Those members of the Anhui and Chihli factions who have tired of Feng and Tuan would easily unite under the leadership of Hsu. The Southern Tuchuns have intimated their willingness to follow his leadership.

Hsu Shih-chang can without doubt control the North, and by recalling the old Parliament he can control the South. If Feng and Tuan will agree to retire from political life for the time being and agree upon the election of Hsu Shih-chang all will be well. The greatest difficulty will be the recall of the old Parliament. This will have to be done by President Feng Kuo-chang. At least he will have to execute the plan for the reconvocation of the old Parliament. It is suggested that President Feng issue a Mandate in which he relinquishes his office as Acting President and invites Li Yuan-hung to resume office as President. Upon the return of President Li to Peking, Feng will again become Vice-President. President Li can then appoint Feng as Acting Premier. The actual Mandate for the reinstatement of the former Parliamentary body can be issued by President Li Yuan-hung. It is essential that Feng accept the position of Premier, and it must be made known by both Li and Feng that they will refuse to present themselves for re-election. This will insure the whole-hearted support of the whole country both civil and military.

In taking such a step as outlined above Feng will make up for all his past faults. The voluntary resignation of Premier Tuan in support of the above scheme will win for him the praise of the nation. Both of these men can, by sacrificing their political careers for the time being, earn the gratitude of the whole people. Their past mistakes will be quickly forgiven. With the recall of the old Parliament, Hsu Hsih-chang would be elected as President with hardly a dissenting vote. This would solve the question of North and South as no other solution would. President Li would also relinquish office in a dignified and legal manner.

I cannot believe that there is any other safe way out of the present chaos but the one I have here outlined. Such a move would have the hearty support not only of the Chinese but of foreigners as well, although it is, as I have said, a purely Chinese solution. It would be the initial step towards bringing peace to the country that would be of a permanent nature. The face of no one would be greatly involved. Hsu Shih-chang is senior to both Feng and Tuan, and this in itself should appeal to them.

Correspondence

To Raid New York By Air?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—On reading the headline "Lights out ordered on Broadway in fear of German air raid" in your paper this morning, I was troubled by the thought that such surmises are likely to give an altogether erroneous impression to the residents of this part of the world. I do not deny the possibility of an enemy air raid over New York city, but I think we are entitled to consider such an occurrence as highly improbable at present.

As you doubtless know, the estimated production of coal in the United States is 550 million tons for the coming year, while it is estimated that the country will need some 600 million tons. For several months the Fuel Administration has been enforcing plans for the economising of fuel to make up this deficit, and in this endeavor the restriction of illuminated advertising was inaugurated early last winter. It seems to me that the most reasonable interpretation of the news contained in your clipping would be to assume that these restrictions are simply an extension of the schemes for fuel conservation. Yours very truly.

H. C. BEAMAN, JR.

Shanghai, June 13, 1918.

[Note: The cable referred to, sent out by Reuter's Agent in New York, was as follows:

"New York, June 5.—Coney Island and the other shore resorts within the city limits have been ordered to be darkened, the illuminated advertising signs in Broadway are to be discontinued and all windows darkened. No reason is given for the order but it is presumed to be in anticipation of a possible air raid."

This cable, surmise and all, was passed by the American Censor. We agree with our correspondent that there is little likelihood of an air raid on New York, but that line, "all windows darkened," would lend to such a surmise. The Government's main idea undoubtedly is the saving of coal, and if, from the new order the people of New York get the impression that an air raid is expected they will be more content about "lights out."]

Trapping A Submarine

New methods of trapping the U-boat are constantly coming to light in spite of the secrecy maintained in British naval circles regarding means to defeat the submarine. The following vivid account is quoted by The Scientific American from The Liverpool Journal of Commerce:

"A seaplane had 'spotted' a submarine lying on the sea bed. Instantly the observer's finger commenced to tap a key, and ten miles away a long, lean destroyer and four squatty trawlers detached themselves from a pack of hounds working a covert and hastened to the kill. Meanwhile the seaplane circled around, but when the surface ships arrived her instructions, delivered by wireless, were curt and precise. Acting upon them, the trawlers stationed themselves at the four corners of a wet quadrangle, while the destroyer kept her guns ready to talk to the enemy should he appear above the surface.

"The trawlers at the corners of the quadrangle got out their sweeps—long wire hawsers of an incredible stoutness, with a heavy 'kite' in the center to keep their bights down on the sea bed—and commenced to steam toward each other. As the pairs of vessels met, their wires simultaneously engaged themselves under the U-boat's bow and stern and commenced to work their sinuous way between her hull and the sea bottom.

"Then the strange thing happened. Two round, black objects seemed to detach themselves from her hull and float surfaceward, to hover a second and then to commence bobbing down the tide—bobbing down a lane much frequented by those ships that brought food, munitions of war and hundreds of other things to England's shore.

"'Mine layer, eh? called the seaplane's observer.

"'That's it, lad,' came the telephoned answer, 'but her eggs can wait for a minute.'

"The trawlers now crossed their dependent cables and thus held the U-boat in a kind of cat's cradle. She seemed suddenly to wake up to her danger, for with a bound she tried to disengage herself from the meshes which held her. But it was no use; the trawlers had been too long at the game to leave any loopholes and the submarine was doomed.

"'Got him,' signalled the seaplane.

"'Thanks,' replied the destroyer.

"'We'll give him five minutes to come up and breathe, but no longer.' That time passed but still the submarine made no further move.

"At a flagged signal from the destroyer the port foremost trawler and the starboard after one clipped a small red tin of high explosive to the wire and allowed it to slide down till it touched the U-boat's hull. It was the seaplane's turn to wave a flag, and immediately there followed the crashing of two fists upon two firing keys; the uprising of two gray mounds of water and a rumbling, muffled explosion.

"The seaplane circled twice above the patch of rising oil, ascertained that the German had been destroyed, and notified the destroyer of the fact. Then, with her observer slipping a drum of cartridges into his machine gun, she sped on after those objects bobbing down the tide. A burst of rapid firing, and the first of the devil's eggs, its buoyancy chamber punctured, sank with a gurgle; the second gave a better show, for it exploded grandly and harmlessly as the bullets reached it."

G. K. Chesterton's 'Apologia Of Hate'

Gilbert Keith Chesterton printed an article in his most delightfully characteristic style in The New Witness recently. He called it "An Apologia of Hate," and it served as a reply to two of his critics, Bernard Shaw and Mr. Massingham, of The Nation, who had taken exception to some of his theories of hate evolved out of the present conflict, but firmly affixed to a background of historical observation. Mr. Chesterton wrote:

"In a sense we renew hope when we renounce expectation. Our happiness consists in seeing each thing as fresh and free; the effort of all poetry is to correct that mere calculation by custom, which by the process of foreseeing a thing prevents us from seeing it. One objection to counting chickens before they are hatched is that it blinds the imagination to the wild beauty and abysmal mystery of a chicken; and makes us satisfied with the stupid and sullen tautology of being sure that eggs are eggs. This generally decays into the conception that they are rotten eggs; but when the post is at the breakfast table (so to speak) the eggs are always new laid. Even a very minor poet may help this work of reawakening wonder; and I myself, though microscopically minor, will risk the vanity of saying that I have always tried to help it; I have always urged that the hundredth egg is as amazing as the first; and that merely to take it for granted is not even to see the round figures, let alone the round eggs. Merely to count on things is not even to count them, but rather to discount them. I have desired every separate thing in life to stand out like a picture and not to fall back and fade like a pattern; and wished to look at life as a child looks at a picture book. Now I mention this moral sympathy here because it is the prime personal element in the position recently criticised both by Mr. Massingham and Mr. Bernard Shaw; a pertinacity or pugnacity about our relations to the enemy, to which they give what they regard as the horrifying name of Hate. They seem to fancy that this old attitude of mine, which used to be called optimism, but should more properly be called thanks, is in contrast with an anti-Prussian crusade; that one is the antithesis of the other. As a fact one is the application of the other.

"My case against what is called reconciliation is that it is a new form of the deadening effect of repetition. If it is false when it makes the repeated good seem worse than it is, it is as false when it makes the repeated evil seem better than it is. The war propounded to me, as it did to many, the problem of the place of evil in a philosophy; and my own was at least clear on one point: that whatever was an exception as an evil must not by repetition become the rule. I saw, in my middle age, an attack launched, from under cover of a half-baked science, by barbarians on the tradition of chivalry. It was vain to tell me that what they did was merely war; for I knew at least enough history to know better. I knew this glory without honor was an innovation; and that its only chance was to continue till it became a custom. I set myself, with an exceedingly clear conscience, to resist this new form of the old brutalisation by routine. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Massingham give the name of an obstinate hate to what is simply the continued conviction that a boat is a boat, and none the less beautiful for being the tenth boat sunk by a pirate; that a child is a child, and none the less sacred for being the tenth child spitted on a bayonet. I know there is an immoralist universalism which would approve both the ship and the shipwreck; which would admire both infancy and infanticide. But it is something more than a flippancy to say that this is not a child's view.

"And as I should admit my view of the war to be in a sense mystic, I should defend it also where my critic finds it melodramatic. Mr. Massingham says that 'as a man of reason' I ought to know that a 'dramatically satisfied justice' is now denied (maybe, by the grace of God) to any warring nation.' On this point I should very decisively join issue. And I should invoke the parallel which is most apposite of all. What victory could be more dramatic, yet more historic, than the very victory of militarism and materialism, whose evil we are trying to undo? What could be more sensational than the success which extorted those very French provinces and founded that very German Empire, about which we are all arguing? Has military success become a fantastic impossibility in forty years? Or does the grace of God permit any German victories and forbid any German defeat? Is a man of reason forbidden to believe in a dramatically satisfied justice, and only permitted to believe in a dramatically satisfied injustice? So far from spectacular triumph being denied to any warring nation it is not denied to a wickedly warring nation; and if Mr. Massingham will only spread a little more Landsdownism to fog the mind of official Labor he may live to see the wicked nation winning again, as he has seen it warring again.

"But there is a yet more important point in the parallel. It is what we mean when we say that such a decision is historic as well as dramatic. The editor of The Nation knows as well as I do that the Prussian success in 1870 changed the whole world for the worse. He knows that it produced in the remotest corners a reaction in favor of the rigid cynicism of Berlin and against the civic idealism of Paris. He has himself, whatever his other errors, resisted that reaction all his life. But there is only one way to unmake it, and that is the way in which it was made. To produce what is called a melodramatic effect is here the only conceivable way of producing a moral effect. So far from the theatrical being opposed to the practical, the thing will not be practical unless it is theatrical. To say that such an operation is too sensational to be sensible is like saying that a signal is too clear to be useful, or that a rescue is too rapid to be welcome. It is as if we complained that a public poster was too legible to serve its purpose, or that a public speech was too audible to be addressed to the crowd. We have the most widespread fallacy in the world to refute, and since the refutation cannot be too decisive it cannot be too dramatic.

"That fallacy is the idea that Prussianism is invincible. For anybody with any imagination about the nature of mankind it is almost more important that Prussia should be defeated than that Prussia should be disarmed. And this will permit me to dispose simply of the two other main comments of Mr. Massingham. When he suggests that we ignore German revolutionism the answer is simple: so do the Germans. He is himself witness that at this moment the Germans are encouraged, not discouraged, by the new Prussianism in Eastern Europe; successful aggression, so far from stirring the Socialists to speak, has by their own admission reduced them to silence. Why should I stake everything on the mere existence of a Marxian in Berlin, when even those who live in the same town with him act as if he did not exist? And for the other matter, Mr. Massingham says that I only want Prussia down in the dust; and adds that after all, many men, women and children of the enemy are already down in the dust. Precisely; but I do not want to destroy some particular woman or child; I want to destroy Prussianism. And Prussianism at this instant is not down in the dust, but crowing on top of the dunghill. And I submit here, in conclusion, that the charge about hate has come full circle.

"First, our critics choose to assume that our passion is no more than personal spites and then offer us the corpses of German babies to gratify our notorious appetite. They first denounce me for hating harmless men instead of a harmful system; and then ask me to be satisfied when the harmful system is strengthened because the harmless men are hurt.

"May I, as a man of reason, protest against having an opinion ventured for me, and its wicked consequences flung to me as my daily food? In truth I should deserve Mr. Massingham's rebuke if I were satisfied with his reassurance. But I accept neither; for what I hate is something that has triumphed over these wretched people, and now threatens to triumph over us."

DAVIDSON'S TELESCOPES

Testimonials from Officers on active service

TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

"I much regret that stress of work has prevented my writing before to thank you for the 'Davon' Telescope which you so kindly sent us. It is certainly a splendid instrument and just what we wanted and we are all very grateful to your League. It has made all the difference to us in our cramped observation post and in fact it is a perfect Godsend."

Major ——, R.G.A.

"Dear ———, I have only just found out about the telescope today by a generous friend sending me one. It is called the 'Davon' Micro-Telescope and is truly a marvellous instrument."

Major———.

"You will be glad to know that the two Super Telescopes sent from you for the Cyclists and Machine Gun Co's have been giving the greatest satisfaction and have been the means of finding out important works undiscoverable with the other glasses in use."

Canon ——, H. Q. ——Inf. Bde., B.E.F.

"The four telescopes arrived safely. I have compared them with others in use and am very pleased."

Maj. Gen. ———.

"The magnification is truly marvellous and it is a very rare thing to get this in combination with such lightness and portability. The other Officers of the Brigade are all very pleased with it and I have been asked several times if I would sell it at a much higher price than I paid for it. I shall be very pleased to recommend it though indeed it is its own recommendation."

Lieut. ———, R.F.A.

"It is easily the most practical instrument I have used out here."

Capt. ———, R.F.A.

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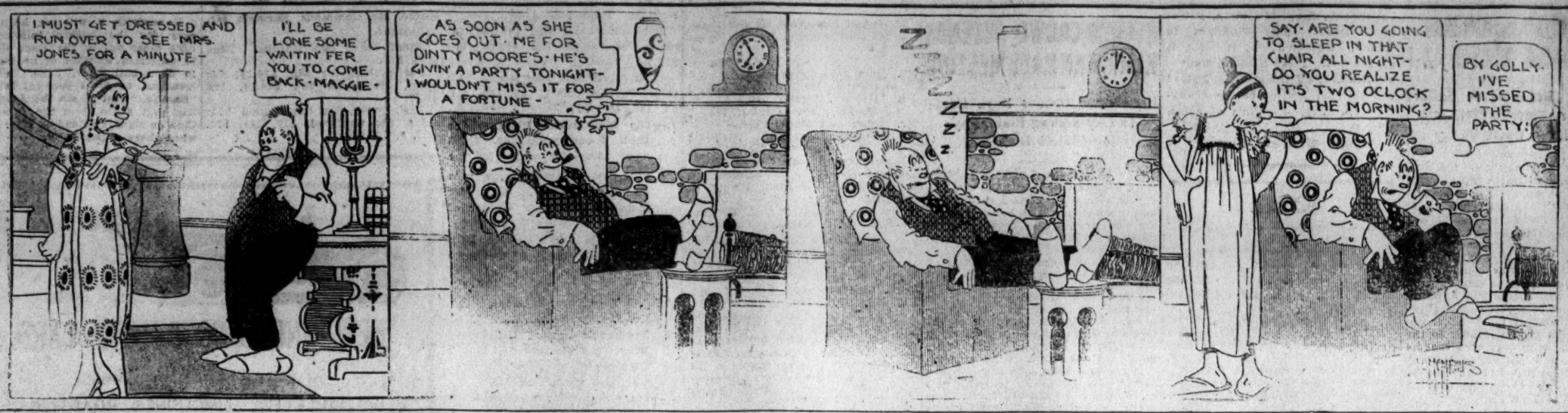
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


I MUST GET DRESSED AND RUN OVER TO SEE MRS. JONES FOR A MINUTE -
I'LL BE LONE SOME WAITIN' FER YOU TO COME BACK - MAGGIE -
AS SOON AS SHE GOES OUT - ME FOR DINTY MOORE'S - HE'S GIVIN' A PARTY TONIGHT - I WOULDN'T MISS IT FOR A FORTUNE -
Z Z Z Z
SAY - ARE YOU GOING TO SLEEP IN THAT CHAIR ALL NIGHT - DO YOU REALIZE IT'S TWO OCLOCK IN THE MORNING?
BY GOLLY - I'VE MISSED THE PARTY!

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — # Daily Home Magazine Page — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

College Women's Work In War

That the women in the colleges of the country are doing their share in war work is asserted in a report issued by the Committee on Public Information, at Washington. The work of the Smith College unit, Bryn Mawr Service Corps, and the Wellesley unit is especially commended. All of these are doing relief and rehabilitation work in the devastated sections of France.

The work taken up by women at home is one phase of the subject. Smith College for instance, is offering a course on individual and abnormal psychology in relation to mental reconstruction. This is intended to train students already fitted by other courses in the psycology department for work in connection with the re-education of disabled soldiers. The same is true of Reed College of Portland, Ore. Its work, however, lies more in physiological rehabilitation. Following the course of training outlined by the Surgeon General, the women there are preparing to give remedial exercises to wounded soldiers in hosiptals and other sanitary formations of the army. The course comprises instruction in anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, posture, theory of bandaging and corrective gymnastics. The hospitals and orthopedic surgeons in Portland are co-operating with the college.

At the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy technical courses are offered in weaving, cement work and brushmaking. Besides these, lectures are given on medical problems connected with social work, social pathology and the need of occupational recreation.

Training connected with the successful prosecution of the war is also being given in a course of lectures entitled "Community Centers and Democracy" at Columbia University. The University of Chicago has divided the question of women in war work into two problems, the first arising out of the necessary changes in education growing out of immediate needs to help win the war, the second growing out of the prospective demands on women for reconstruction work after the war. The courses include recreational direction work with girls and children, industrial welfare work, factory inspection, canteen work and reconstruction work in reclaimed areas.

Many colleges are organising teams for agricultural work. Last Spring the University of Colorado formed its flying squadron to meet the labor shortage on the farms and orchards.

Under a military system adopted in the Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., no girl is expected to leave the college at the close of the present semester who is not prepared to teach and direct the making of war garments and surgical dressings. The Utah Agricultural College has organised a section of farm tractor workers. Washington State College is offering an eleven weeks' course in agriculture for women. Iowa State College gives a four years' combined agricultural and home economics course.

Vassar College is going on with its plans to train nurses in a shorter time than is required by the hospital training schools. Columbia is planning to send a corps of women to the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale. Barnard College is maintaining a hut in the northern part of New York City for the feeding and entertainment of soldiers stranded thereabout.—*New York Times.*

An Extraordinary Gun

The powderless, centrifugal gun has long been the laughing stock of ordinance experts, according to The Scientific American, in speaking of the latest weapon of that type. This is the invention of a Boston man.

"This weapon, which is driven by an electric motor, is said to shoot 33,000 round steel missiles a minute, or 555 a second. At present the inventor is not in a position to give details concerning his gun, except to state that it operates on the principle of a sling. Each bullet is twirled on a disk at a great rate of speed and then released. The ammunition is fed through a funnel-like arrangement leading into two 'veins' which center upon an opening through which the missiles are hurled with great velocity.

"In a recent test, the inventor claims, the gun was turned on to sheets of ¾-inch steel several hundred feet away. The bullets whipped through the steel as if it were paper. The missiles are small steel balls similar to ball bearings."

An Electric Shave Light

The latest trench comfort is an electric shave light, according to The Electrical Experimenter.

"The outfit consists of a high grade safety razor, with six crucible steel blades; the electric light attachment that attaches to razor handle, stropper, battery that will supply light for one hundred shaves, high quality aluminum trench mirror—all complete in a compact khaki case. The light attachment can be used on fountain pen or pencil for writing where light is dim or wanting—also for reading."

Armor To Protect Eyes

An ingenious improvement has recently been made to the already familiar steel shrapnel helmet in use "over there," says "The Popular Science Monthly." It is designed to protect the eyes and the upper part of the face from splinters of wood, stone, sand and metal thrown up by exploding shells. The new device is merely an adaptation of the chain doors which have been introduced into metal, chemical and glass works in recent years to protect the workers from the heat of the furnaces and the splashes of molten material. It consists of a fringe of separate short lengths of fairly heavy chain, which effectively arrests the flying particles. On account of its looseness, it does not seriously interfere with the vision.

Why Bricks Are Made With Straw

Every one is familiar with the story of how Pharaoh commanded his taskmakers to increase the burdens laid on the Israelites by withholding from them the straw wherewith to make bricks; and doubtless many have wondered wherein the hardship lay, says The Popular Science Monthly. By most people, probably, the view has been held that the straw was added as a binding material, much as hair is used in mortar; but such an explanation is scarcely satisfying when it is remembered that the straw fiber is a very weak one. Alexander Findlay says in his "Chemistry in the Service of Man" (Longmans, Green and Co.):

"About fourteen years ago it was found by Dr. E. G. Acheson, to whom we owe the discovery of carborundum and the process of making artificial graphite, that when clay is mixed with a dilute solution of tannin it becomes much more plastic, and the strength of the dried brick is, moreover, greatly increased. Although straw does not contain tannin, it was found that when straw is treated with water the extract obtained has the same action on clay as tannin has, the plasticity of the clay and the hardness of the brick being greatly increased."

The Hardy Charcoal

Laboratory experiments conducted of late have shown that a candle flame will become extinguished when the oxygen content of the atmosphere in which it is burning falls to about 15 percent. Sulphur stops burning when all but 13.5 percent of the oxygen in an inclosed space has been exhausted. The case of charcoal, however, is notable. Combustion continues until only 9 percent of the oxygen remains.—*Popular Mechanics.*

MAKING NEW WORDS.

Two Offerings The Dictionary Men Will Gladly Welcome

We're going to help the dictionary makers with a couple of suggestions. Here are two words we've thunk up without the aid of mechanical appliances or paraphernalia whatever—without even brains.

Piscapalate—A taste for fish; for instance, the fellow has one who loves shad so much that he is willing to spend half an hour taking bones out of his teeth just to eat one slab of fish.

Strenuist—There is now "strenuity," therefore, why not strenuist, one who strens? The strenuist is one who gets up before any one else and starts in doing a lot of unnecessary things real hard, just to make dust fly. He bores you to death telling you about it, so he should be separated from the common herd.

We'd like to have some more new words. If you've coined any, pass 'em along, please. The language is in danger and needs help!—*Richmond Times-Despatch.*

Latest Social Fad

The latest social fad is the use of thrift stamps for place cards at public dinners. We like the idea. We've been to many a public dinner when we've felt we were entitled to get some of our money back.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Peking Day By Day

Lung Chi-kuang Wined And Dined

A section of the military party are still keen on continuing hostilities against the South and further plans have been submitted for military operations in Kwantung, Szechuen and Hunan. Lung Chi-kwang is said to have been assured that the Fengtien troops will be sent to Kwangtung to help him recover that province for the Government. General Lung is being entertained, feasted and no doubt wined by the notabilities of Peking, each of them trying to outdo the other in the lavishness of their hospitality.

Reports from Eastern and Western Hunan show that no engagement of importance has occurred for sometime, but that number of minor operations have taken place from time to time. Neither side is showing any desire to come to close grips on a large scale and it seems likely that no heavy fighting will occur until it is known whether the present attempts to come to a settlement will be successful or not.

A Military Conference

It has been proposed to hold a Military Conference in Peking for the purpose of trying to arrange some basis for a settlement between the contending forces in the South and Southwest. A circular telegram is said to have been sent to the provinces and military commanders at the front with a view to secure their opinion and the appointment of delegates. Unless the provinces opposing the authority of the Government are invited to send delegates, it is impossible to see what result is likely to be secured from this conference.

Bolshevik Stupidity

"The Red Army," the official military paper of the Petrograd Bolsheviki, publishes in its issue of May 3 a statement, dated from Moscow, May 1, announcing the intention of the Soviet Administration to recognise the independence of the "Southern Chinese republics," and to despatch a People's Commissioner into the corresponding rebellious provinces to organise there Chinese Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies similar to the Bolshevik Councils in Russia!

Miscellaneous

A Mr. Chen, a Sinkiang member of the former Parliament, committed suicide by hanging himself the other night as a result of a nervous breakdown.

News from Shensi states that the Tuchun is meeting with considerable success in suppressing the tufei which infest the province.

General Li Shun has telegraphed to the Government stating that the United Provincial Assemblies of all the Provinces intend to hold a meeting at Nanking. As the holding of such a meeting may unsettle the minds of the people, he asks the Government for instructions as to the steps he should take regarding the meeting.

The Tokio Foreign Office has again denied the truth of the rumor regarding the resignation of Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking.

Despite the official denial, several vernacular papers report that the recall of the Japanese Minister is inevitable under the present circumstances when a new man is needed to carry out Japan's policy in China and to play an important role for realising a unified China by the compromise between the South and the North.

The Yordozu states that Premier Count Terauchi had already selected the candidate who is to succeed Baron Hayashi, in Major-General Banzai, one of the foreign advisers of the Chinese Government.

Major-General Banzai has been long in China, and is regarded as one of the authorities on Chinese affairs in the military circles of Japan. He is now in Peking, representing the influence of the Japanese military circles.

As a matter of course, the origin of the rumor is entirely unknown, but an impression prevailing in official quarters indicates that the Premier would encounter strong opposition on the part of the diplomatic corps if he picks up a candidate out of the military circle. Furthermore, Major-General Banzai has been on good terms with the military faction of the North since Yuan Shi-k'ai was President and in consequence, there is little hope for him to win the friendship of the other political factions.

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SPORTS ◻ Latest News of Athletic World ◻ GOSSIP

NAVY TRIMS SHANGHAI IN BRISK TUSSLE, 2-1

Fielder's Choice Gives Sailors Necessary Tally In Fifth Inning; Hong Game Today

M Crow had chucked the ball home yesterday in the fifth inning instead of whipping it over to first the Shanghai-Navy ball party would probably have gone on and on and on, just like Mr. Tennyson's well-known brooklet and the score would have read 1 and 1 all along the course. And the fans would doubtless have been glad to stay out and miss their tea, for it was a pretty good old sort of a ball game. However, the Shanghai third-sacker did scoop Pruitt's grounder over to the initial sack, being convinced that he couldn't catch the fleet-footed Maloney at the pan, and Mal carried in what proved to be the winning tally of a 2 to 1 go.

Scott was not exactly what you might call freehanded with the boys, jadling out but six safeties, three of which got together in the seventh and were mainly responsible for Shanghai's solitary score. Of the said six bingles, Eddy appropriated no less than three, Tinkham getting a pair and the other going to Cy Wilhoit. Roberts, hurling for the landsmen, was even stingier than Scottie in the matter of hits. He dealt out five, but he also passed a trio of batters and his support was not quite so robust as his rival's. McGowan was chief slugger for the gunboats, grabbing two safe clouts.

For four and a half innings the teams battled along with nary a score. Holliday got to third in the first but perished there when Crow fanned and Tangerman got to the far corner in the sailors' third and also died a lingering death while Pruitt smote the air three vicious smites. The next round and a half it was one-two-three.

At the outset of the Navy's fifth Roberts gave Mitchell a life by juggling a zippy little roller to the right of the box. Peterson moved things around a notch by hitting to left and then Maloney laid one down the third base line and Crow carried it to the sack, getting Mitchell—Peterson taking second. Peterson and Maloney successfully executed the double steal while Tangerman was drawing his third base on balls. Scott poked one out to right, bringing in Peterson and keeping the sacks populated. Then Pruitt sent his slow roller out toward third. Crow made a dash for it, and gathered it in while Maloney tore for home. The third-baseman decided he couldn't get the ball there ahead of the runner, played successfully for the man at first and the decisive run was in.

Shanghai went down in order in the sixth but at the opening of the seventh Eddy combed his third single off Scott's delivery, a hot shot to right, and went on to second when Peterson let it go through. Crow fanned but Tinkham selected a likely looking ball and rapped it out to center, bringing Eddy home. Wilhoit followed with a hit to the same quarter and a rosy glow radiated from the Shanghai stands. Tink and Cy scampered to third and second when Meade rolled out, Scott to Maloney, and the stage was all set for Roberts to climb into the hero class by cinching his own game. He walked up to the plate with a do-or-die expression, and accomplished the latter alternative on three of Scottie's best brand of strikes, the Shanghai chances perishing with him, for the town boys were never near to scoring from then on.

The Navy worked a man around to third in the eighth when Crow juggled Pruitt's grounder and Meade let one get through, but the next three men went out.

Barring a few dizzy moments the fielding on both sides was good. One double-play featured the melee, Tinkham figuring as leading man and thereby squaring a previous bobble. It was in the eighth, after Maloney had died on a long fly to Heming. Tangerman, having bunted once and been passed twice, took a vengeful swing at the pill and it went out to short center like something out of a field-piece. Tinkham got under it after a run and it whacked into his glove, and then went out again while the rangy player registered irritation by kicking the offending mitt out into deep left. Scott came to bat and sent another screamer right down the same groove as the previous shot and Tink grabbed it with a gleeful chuck and shot it to first trapping Tangerman.

Today Gaston, Williams and Wigmore and Anderson, Meyer will clash in the Hong League series as near after 4 p.m. as possible.

Yesterday's score:

Shanghai	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Holliday, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	0
Turner, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0	1
Heming, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Eddy, rf.	4	1	3	0	0	0
Crow, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Tinkham, cf.	4	0	2	1	1	1
Neprud, 1b.	1	0	0	4	0	0
Wilhoit, 2b.	3	0	1	7	0	0
Meade, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Roberts, p.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Total	33	1	6	24	9	4

Navy	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Maloney, 1b.	3	1	1	13	0	0
Tangerman, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2	0
Scott, p.	4	0	1	1	6	0
Pruitt, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Becker, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Held, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
McGowan, 2b.	4	0	2	3	1	1
Mitchell, c.	3	0	0	7	1	0
Peterson, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	1
Total	30	2	5	27	12	2

By innings:
Shanghai 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Navy 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 x—2

Sacrifice hit—Tangerman. Stolen bases—Tinkham, Neprud, Maloney, Tangerman, Scott, McGowan, Peterson. Double play—Tinkham to Wilhoit. Struck out by Roberts, 4; by Scott, 7. First base on balls—off Scott, 1; off Roberts, 3. Passed ball—Meade. Left on bases—Shanghai, 6; Navy, 8. Time of game, 1.25.

Umpires—Bunn and Brown.

Cricket

Public School Wins

The annual match between the Cathedral School and the Public School took place on the S.C.C. ground yesterday, and a great crowd turned out to witness the contest, which was won by the Public School. The Public School going in first found the bowling of Tippin and Brodie much too good for their liking, and the whole side were dismissed for 49. The only player to reach double figures was Tuttleman, whose methods were most vigorous.

The Cathedral School started well, but with the dismissal of Manthei and Tippin and a bad run out by Brodie, the side could only total 37. The Public School went in again, but before luncheon four of their best wickets were captured for some 20 runs. After the repast, put up as usual by Mr. Henry Lester, the Public School, thanks to two hard hitting innings of Tuttleman and Smith, notched 108, and this left the Cathedral boys 120 to get to avoid defeat.

The last venture brought out a great fight. Manthei and Tippin started well, and the good work was carried on by Stokes, but the bowling of Madar was much too good, and the side was all out for 75.

Quite the best feature of the game was the really splendid fielding on both sides. Goldman and Bichard, who played behind the wickets for their respective schools, excelled themselves. Manthei, besides doing well with the bat, was probably the best fielder on the field. The batting prize went to Tuttleman and the bowling to Madar. Both trophies were presented by Mr. John Hayes. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Mr. C. C. Graham were the umpires.

Public School 1st Innings

Nash, b. Tippin	0
Ferguson, run out	1
Goldman, c. Bichard, b. Brodie	0
Madar, b. Brodie	9
Smith, b. Tippin	4
Green, b. Brodie	8
Tuttleman, c. Johnson, b. Tippin	16
Weill, c. Penfold, b. Tippin	5
Cameron, not out	5
Marshall, b. Brodie	0
Johansson, c. and b. Tippin	0
Extra	1
Total	49

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tippin	6	1	18	5
Brodie	6	0	30	4

Cathedral School 1st Innings

Wayne, c. Goldman, b. Ferguson	1
Manthei, b. Madar	9
Tippin, b. Madar	10
Bichard, b. Madar	0
Brodie, run out	14
Johnson, c. Smith, b. Madar	0
Penfold, not out	0
Stokes, c. Madar, b. Ferguson	1
Harris, c. Goldman, b. Ferguson	0
Starling, b. Madar	1
Whitham, b. Madar	0
Extra	1
Total	37

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nash	3	0	10	0
Madar	10.5	9	2	6
Ferguson	8	0	24	3

Public School 2nd Innings

Nash, c. Manthei, b. Tippin	0
Ferguson, c. Manthei, b. Tippin	6
Goldman, c. Brodie, b. Tippin	14
Madar, c. Wayne, b. Tippin	0
Green, b. Brodie	0
Smith, b. Tippin	29
Tuttleman, c. Brodie, b. Tippin	38
Weill, c. and b. Manthei	0
Cameron, b. Brodie	12
Johansson, b. Brodie	8
Marshall, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	108

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tippin	10	0	42	6
Brodie	8	0	42	3
Manthei	2	0	13	1

Cathedral School 2nd Innings

Manthei, b. Ferguson	19
Tippin, b. Madar	8
Stokes, b. Madar	10
Brodie, b. Madar	4
Wayne, c. Tuttleman, b. Ferguson	9
Bichard, c. Smith, b. Madar	13
Starling, b. Madar	5
Harris, b. Madar	0
Whitham, c. and b. Madar	0
Penfold, not out	0
Johnson, b. Ferguson	3
Extras	3
Total	75

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nash	7	1	32	0
Madar	15.5	2	32	7
Ferguson	9	4	10	3

RECORD CROWD ATTENDS KIANGWAN RACE MEETING

Lanchester Proves Dark Horse In City Selling Plate, Paying $491.60 Dividend

The biggest crowd in the history of Kiangwan racing saw the first day of the 45th Gymhkana Meeting yesterday afternoon, the holiday bringing out nearly 8,000 devotees. The times in all races were comparatively slow.

Lanchester, formerly The Pink'un, pulled the big surprise of the meeting, winning the City Selling Plate by three lengths and paying a win dividend of $491.60 and $95.20 for place. But eight tickets were on the horse to win, Ching Ning Hwa being a topheavy favorite. The latter pony, did not figure in the money.

Mr. Frank Vida rode a great race in the Holiday Plate, jumping into a big lead on Jack's Folly, now yclept King of the Diamond, and holding the position to the wire, winning by three lengths from Tze Lan Hwa, with Mr. William Hill riding. The race was the best of the afternoon.

Mr. Vida then came back and won the next race, The June Plate, on Mr. Foh Sing's Tyrant. The pony paid $30.50 to win. Twelve ponies started with Kowloon, Daintysand and Isis alternating in the lead until the stretch. Tyrant was always within striking distance and 100 yards from home started a spurt that carried Mr. Vida by the judges three lengths ahead of Formosa Chief. Daintysand, Mr. Crokam up, finished but a neck behind Formosa Chief.

The final race of the afternoon, the Atlantic Stakes, saw Sir Lamerock beating Purity by a short head after a gruelling race in the stretch. Mr. Heard rode the winning pony while Mr. Vida was up on Purity. Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe riding, was third.

Mr. John Johnstone brought home two winners, taking the Flying Plate on Silver Streak and the Hardwicke Stakes on Sunday. The latter race was won by a neck, Homefield, Mr. Henry Morriss up, finishing second. Polar Star was third. Mr. M. O. Springfield rode Bixshoote to second place in the Flying Plate and Sideway was the third pony in.

The Deal Selling Plate went to Peronne by a half a length over Jingle Johnnie. The jockeys were Mr. William Hill and Mr. J. I. Ezra. Mr. Johnstone finished third on Wild Gamble.

The Midsummer Plate race saw a dead heat for third place. The event was taken by Mr. J. I. Ezra on Revenge with Hsin Ming, Mr. Hill up, second. Western Star, late Macathiel, and Nativeland ran the dead heat. Mr. Vida rode Western Star and Mr. Burkill was up on Nativeland.

The complete summary follows:

1.—The Flying Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies that have not won a race six furlongs or under this year. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Non-winning Griffins of the year, allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not accumulative.—Five furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Silver Streak, Mr. Johnstone	153—1
Mr. Jedfertno's grey Bixshoote, Mr. Springfield	155—2
Mr. Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. H. R. Hai	152—3

Also ran:—Desertland, Mr. J. I. Ezra; Black Jester, Mr. I. S. Law; Purity, Mr. T. U. Yih; Kamikaze, Mr. Y. Katsura; Ukifune, Mr. J. Liou; Croydon, Mr. Crokam; Swanee, Mr. Heard; Shu Sien Hwa, Mr. Hill; The Kangani, Mr. Vida.

One length; one length. Time 1:13. Pari-mutuel, for win, $11.90; for place, 1st $8.00, 2nd $15.10, 3rd $14.80.

Cash sweep, first, 576; second 84; third, 109; unplaced, 31, 181, 630, 308, 302, 379, 687, 471, 37, 187.

2.—The Deal Selling Plate.—Value $400. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies. Winner to be sold for $200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 10 lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed 10 lbs.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. John Johnstone's chestnut Sandy, Mr. Johnstone	515—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. Morriss	158—2
Mr. Tucksong's black Polar Star, Mr. Commons	158—3

Also ran:—Cranfield, Mr. A. J. P. Heard; Rocksand, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe; Loofleed, Mr. J. I. Ezra; Niblick, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh; Modesty, Mr. W. G. Crokam; Railway, Mr. J. Liou; Twenty-Two Carat, Mr. C. T. Chu; Taishyo, Mr. S. Nagai.

A neck; four lengths. Time 2:05. Pari-mutuel, for win, $7.10; for place, 1st $6.10, 2nd $9.00, 3rd $20.20.

Cash sweep, first, 94; second, 690; third, 614; unplaced, 376, 209, 328, 302, 573, 704, 8, 194.

4.—The Holiday Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For griffins of the year. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two races, 4 lbs. extra and of three or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.—Nine furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Chow Sung's bay King of The Diamond, late Jack's Folly, Mr. Frank Vida	155—1
Mr. Perchang's grey Tze Lan Hwa, Mr. Hill	158—2
Mr. Foh Sing's chestnut Crest, Mr. Heard	148—3

Also ran:—Shenkoland, Mr. Burkill; North Star, Mr. M. O. Springfield; Malta, Mr. E. Schoch; Johnston, Mr. Commons; Burning Daylight, Mr. Johnstone; Zang Bah San, late Bar Boy, Mr. T. L. Hu.

Three lengths; three quarters of a length. Time 2:23.

Pari-mutuel, for win, $25.60; for place, 1st $10.50, 2nd $22.90, 3rd $15.30.

Cash sweep, first, 634; second, 179; third, 726; unplaced, 495, 429, 385, 104, 538, 83.

5.—The June Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For Chisa ponies that have not won more than two races. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not ridden more than 5 winners, allowed 5 lbs. Non-winning Jockeys, allowed 10 lbs.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Foh Sing's chestnut Tyrant, Mr. Frank Vida	155—1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	158—2
Mr. George Sands' bay Daintysand, Mr. W. G. Crokam	147—3

Also ran:—Black Jester, Mr. I. S. Law; The Globe, Mr. Commons; Isis, Mr. H. E. Morriss; Spaghetti, Mr. E. Schoch; Jewel Crown, Mr. J. I. Ezra; Ataka, Mr. J. Liou; Jomsberg, Mr. S. Baad-Sorenson; Rouble, Mr. C. R. Burkill; Kowloon, Mr. John Johnstone.

Three lengths; a neck. Time 2:04 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, $30.50; for place, 1st $10.20, 2nd $12.50, 3rd $10.40.

Cash sweep, first, 2; second, 171; third, 191; unplaced, 350, 415, 330, 702, 476, 491, 459, 24, 367.

6.—The City Selling Plate.—Value $400. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies. Winner to be sold for $300, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $200, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 10 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 15 lbs.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Lansing's chestnut Lanchester, late the Pink'un, Mr. H. F. Hu	140—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's chestnut Fresco, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	145—2
Mr. Day's black Zomba, Mr. J. I. Ezra	140—3

Also ran:—Wild Cat, Mr. S. P. Ma; Tiga, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh; Panama, Mr. E. Schoch; Malta, Mr. Frank R. Vida; Blackwood, Mr. C. T. Chu; Ching Ning Hwa, Mr. Hill; Sans Peur, Mr. Johnstone.

Two lengths; one and one half lengths. Time 2:42 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, $491.60; for place, 1st $95.20, 2nd $15.00, 3rd $12.00.

Cash sweep, first, 420; second, 393; third, 582; unplaced, 249, 103, 312, 84, 160, 433, 227.

7.—The Midsummer Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For griffins of the year that have not won a race up to time of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the day to carry 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. E. B. Rose's grey Revenge, Mr. J. I. Ezra	152—1
" Perchang's grey Hsin Ming, Mr. Hill	150—2
" Tucksong's dun Western Star late Macathiel, Mr. Vida	*150—3
" Day's white Nativeland, Mr. Burkill	*158—3

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—North Star, Mr. Springfield; Medina Sidonia, Mr. Rowe; Ravenfield, Mr. Dalgliesh; Matsukaze, Mr. Nagai; Croydon, Mr. Crokah; Red Guide, Mr. Johnstone; Zang Bah San late Bar Boy, Mr. T. L. Hu.

Three lengths; two lengths. Time 2.05.

Parimutuel, for win, $27.40; for place, $9.20; $10.20; $8.30; $6.40. Cash sweep, first, 582; second, 19; third, 178; third, 610; unplaced, 553, 241, 645, 528, 167, 656, 418.

8.—The Atlantic Stakes.—Value $400. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of 2 races this year, to carry 4 lbs. extra, any classic winner of the year or ponies that have won 3 races in all, to carry 7 lbs. extra. Winner of the Hardwicke Stakes, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens, allowed 10 lbs.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard	159—1
Mr. Dem's grey Purity, Mr. Vida	148—2
Mr. F. S. Gibbing's grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe	171—3

Also ran:—Tweaty-Two Carat, Mr. C. T. Chu; Battle Dawn, Mr. [illegible]; Railway, Mr. Liou; Sideway, Mr. [illegible]; Johnston, Mr. Crokam; Woo Zee-Kazoo, Mr. Commons; Springia, Mr. Johnstone.

Short head; two lengths. Time 2:39 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, $14.10; for place, 1st $6.30, 2nd $14.30, 3rd $6.70.

Cash sweep, first 228; second, 222; third, 61; unplaced, 425, 345, 132, 642, 8, 72, 498.

Watch For The Flag

Henceforth it will not be necessary for the faithful followers to hike clear out to the Race Course to ascertain whether or no there is to be a ball game. The Club has arranged to fly a pennant labelled "Baseball" just 'neath the American flag that floats from the American Club on Nanking Road on afternoons when there is pastiming.

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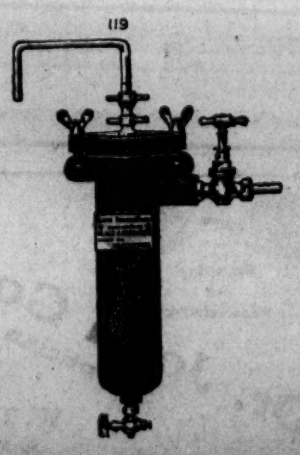

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OFFICIALS TO 'DELIVER'

Alterations That Cause Delays To Be Dropped, At Schwab's Suggestion

Washington, April 24.—Major General George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General of the War Department, appeared before a conference of officials of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation here today with demands for tonnage to transport soldiers and supplies to France, which came as a surprise even to those who had believed that they were conversant with Administration plans to speed up the participation of the United States in the war.

According to the best information which could be obtained, the estimates submitted by General Goethals concerning the number of vessels required and the time at which they must be delivered in order to maintain the War Department's program will call for an extension of plans which had been contemplated. All of the officials present pledged themselves to "deliver."

Among those who listened with the closest attention to the announcement of the War Department were Edwin N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They were deeply impressed by the emphasis placed upon the necessity for haste. It is probable that practically all proposed alterations in plans will be dropped, if they would cause the slightest delay.

Mr. Schwab, who maintained his optimism in the face of the heavy demands of the War Department, cited an example from his experiences with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to illustrate the point. His company, he said, would have turned out guns and shells much more rapidly for the United States Army if it had been allowed to manufacture them on the British and French models, for which machinery had been provided, instead of being forced to build machinery for turning out the new type of guns.

Mr. Schwab expressed the conviction that immeasurably greater speed would be obtained in shipbuilding by abandoning plans for alterations. The was convinced from the information brought out at the conference that speed in construction was the most vital thing to be considered.

Among those at the conference, which was held behind closed doors, were Mr. Hurley, Mr. Schwab, General Goethals, and Colonel Hines, representing the War Department; Charles Piez, Vice Chairman of the Fleet Corporation; Edward F. Carry, Director of Operations of the Shipping Board; Dean Gay, Director of Statistics and Planning; P. A. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Ship Control Committee, and C. D. Mallory, a member of the Committee; John Donald, Bainbridge Colby, and Charles Page, members of the Shipping Board; Charles Day and Sir Connaught Guthrie, Great Britain's representative on the Ship Control Committee.

Mr. Franklin presented a paper in which he set forth the number, type, tonnage, and characteristics of vessels which he believed should be included in the building program for the next three years, and there was a long discussion of the problems involved. It was at the conclusion of this discussion that General Goethals made his announcement, which gave the conferees much food for thought.

The program, as laid down by Mr. Franklin and amended following General Goethals's estimates, took into consideration all of the needs of the armies abroad and the civilian population at home, including the necessity of tonnage for certain trade with South America, Australia, and the Orient, upon which the supplies of necessary raw materials depend.

Another feature discussed was the need for speeding up the construction of refrigerator ships, so that the armies in France may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of fresh meats. At present it has been found necessary to commandeer as many of the refrigerator ships from the non-hazardous routes as possible in order to fill the immediate demands of the overseas forces.

It was agreed by all at the conference that the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation must approach the Shipbuilding problem on the basis of making ample provisions for the maximum needs for years to come.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Schwab and Mr. Piez left Washington for Philadelphia, where they will start on a tour of the shipyards, so that Mr. Schwab may obtain first-hand information of conditions and lay plans for speeding up the work.

Announcement was made today that the Liberty Shipbuilding Company had begun work on the construction of the first Government-owned concrete shipbuilding plant at Wilmington, N. C. There will be four ways, and the present contracts call for at least eight ships of from 3,500 to 7,500 tons, to be used as tankers. The plant will be completed in six weeks, and it is believed that the first of the tankers will be launched in October.

Washington, April 24.—At the same time that contracts were let for twenty-two steel freighters, totaling 204,600 tons, and for seven smaller vesels, it became known today that the United States Shipping Board had decided on a substantial increase in its building program for 1919 over the tonnage planned for this year, with indications that the increase would be continued in 1920.

For military reasons the exact size of the future building program was not made public. From previous statements of Chairman Hurley, however, it has been estimated that the construction in 1919 will be in excess of 10,000,000 tons, the largest amount ever built in any one year by any nation. Before January 1 all the shipyards will be in full operation, and many old yards which have demonstrated their ability will be expanded.

Of the total tonnage next year, approximately 8,000,000 tons will be steel. There were thirty-seven yards building steel ships when the United States entered the war. They had 162 ways, which were increased to 195 by the Shipping Board. Thirty new yards have been established, with a total of 203 ways. Thirty-five of the yards building steel ships and 258 of the ways are on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, nineteen yards and sixty-six ways on the Pacific, and thirteen yards and seventy-four ways on the Great Lakes.

American Officers Leaving On Tour Of Inspection

American officers leaving their dug-out for a tour of inspection in the front line.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on June 11, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	16-18
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	40-50
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	20-25
Bananas	„	12-14
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	„	15-18
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-70
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	„	none
Pears	per lb.	15-18
Strawberries	„	20-22
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Peas	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	1.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	$1.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 13	D.L. Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 13	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 13	D.L. T'tao, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 13	1.00 Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 13	D.L. Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 13	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru		
June 13	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. C

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on uesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on uesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

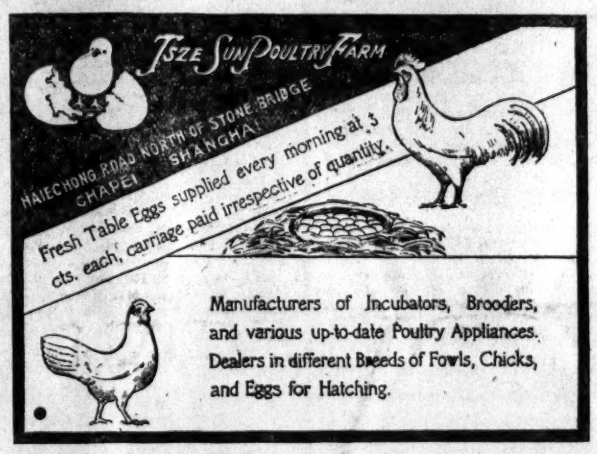
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.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Office Hours

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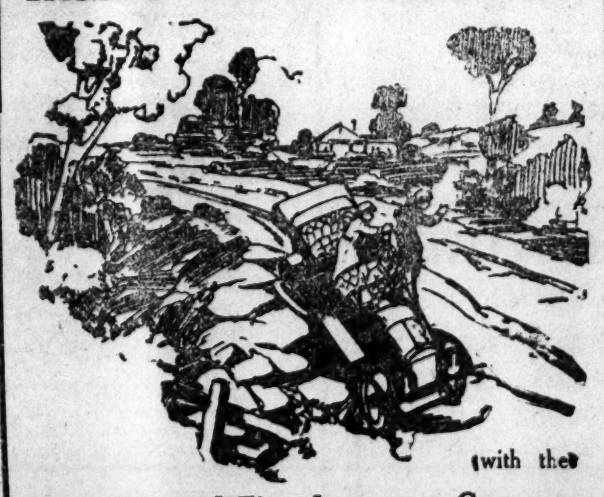

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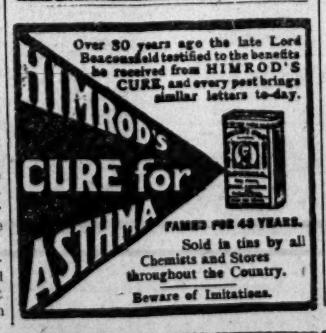
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES


Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.
HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (35 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.06
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.32	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.50	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.50	T. P. Express	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.15		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.39		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.58		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.00		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T. P. Express	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.06
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	8.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	16.16	1.06
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.02	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.06	..	10.34	12.13	15.06	17.35	20.20	3.06
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.29	13.26	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.06	12.29	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.06

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.06
KIANGWAN dep	6.41	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.39

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.33	....	15.13	16.13	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.20	14.35	....	17.22	19.28	....
Yahsah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu dep.	9.45	11 41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.35
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsu dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yahsah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.25
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.69	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.35*	*14.05*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.35*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.12	18.22	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.22	18.32	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.27	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.25
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 12, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: Bank's buying rate,
@ 4/7⅛=Tls. 4.32
@ 7.29=Mex. $5.93
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.6125
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 293
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1798
Gold Dollar: buying rate:
@ 110¼=Tls. 90.70
@ exch. 7.29=Mex. $124.41
Peking Bar ..... —
Native Interest ..... .04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. ..... %
4 m-s. ..... %
6 m-s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $476½
Consols ..... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/7⅛
London ..... Demand 4/7⅛
India ..... T.T. 308½
Paris ..... T.T. 631½
Paris ..... Demand 633½
New York ..... T.T. 110
New York ..... Demand 110¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70¼
Japan ..... T.T. 47½
Batavia ..... T.T. 215

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9⅛d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/9⅛d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9⅜d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/10d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 656¼
New York ..... 4 m/s. 113⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.

Hk. Tl. 393 @ 4/6⅜		£1
„ 1 @ 621		France 6.92
„ 0.83 @ 108¼		Gold $1
„ 1 @ 48⅜		Yen 2.30
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees 3.82
„ 1 @ —		Roubles —
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 29 and 30.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul.
Sheet	
Smoked Fine Ribbed .... @	$94/88
Smoked Good Ribbed ... „	89/75
Smoked Fine Plain ..... „	Nil
Smoked Good Plain ..... „	66/65
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.. „	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed. „	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain ... „	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain ... „	Nil
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin ..... „	94/91
Good Pale Thin ..... „	90/72
Good Pale Blanket ..... „	Nil
Good Brown ..... „	Nil
Fine Brown ..... „	74/61
Good Brown ..... „	64/46
Good Dark ..... „	45/36
Barky ..... „	36/15
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed ..... „	33/18
Loose ..... „	37/22
Sheet	
Cupwashing ..... „	45/40

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 15,756 (about 933 Tons).
Sold Pcls. 6,542 (about 380 tons).
Only few buyers were in the market at this week's auction and prices were rather unsettled. The best demand was experienced at the start of the sale yesterday morning, especially for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Fine Pale Crepe, both of which grades sold up to $94, and one small lot of the former obtained even $96. Already after the first catalogue, however one particular keen buyer dropped out, and prices at once showed a decline of some points. The average prices for the two Standard grades may be given as $91 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and $93 for Fine Pale Crepe.

There was a certain demand for Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet, while Good Pale Crepe was rather neglected.

A few lots of Plain Smoked Sheet were sold, whereas no lot of Unsmoked Sheet of either description changed hands at the auction.

Brown Crepes were again in fairly good demand at steady prices, while Dark and Barky Crepes were difficult of sale and show an average decline of $3 $4 on the week. The same may be said as regards Scrap.

The sale was concluded this morning, when only the best parcels were sold or received any bids at all. Fine Pale Crepe at $91. The tendency at the close was easy.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Amusements

VERDUN GARDEN
474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock by foreign orchestra.

Open Air Cinema and Vaudeville
from 9 to 12 nightly
TONIGHT TONIGHT
Showing
The Exclusive METRO Feature
THE MASKED RIDER
featuring
Harold Lockwood and Mary Allison
A very great picture in 5 Supreme acts, a "Metro" Wonderplay Brimful of Thrills.
ALSO COMIC PICTURES

Tables for Dining
can be reserved by informing the management one day in advance
HOTEL DE FRANCE.

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL

June 14th, 15th and 16th.

"PENDLETON ROUND-UP"
4 Parts
"LOVE RIOT"
2 Part Comedy
Also
Scenic and Comic Films
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

Programme
For June 14th, 16th & 17th and Matinee on Sunday
New Gaumont Graphic
"Victory of Conscience"
Five Parts
Featuring Lou Tellegen
"Farmer Alfalfa's Revenge"
Carton Comedy
"Cutey's Awakening"
COMEDY

ISIS THEATRE
Showing
Tonight Tonight
The Nordisk Co.'s Productions
THE STOLEN SIEGE GUN PLANS
Thrilling Military Drama in 3 parts
Very interesting film story full of sensational incidents and exciting scenes
THE WHITE RIDER
This Drama of Circus life in 2 parts has plenty strong incidents, with several surprises and it is well set and acted
DIPLOMATIC HENRY
Amusing Comedy
Matinees
Saturday at 4 p.m.—Sunday at 3 p.m.
WATCH FOR THE GREAT "METRO" FEATURE IN SIX ACTS
THE WHITE RAVEN
Featuring the Queen of American Artiste's ETHEL BARRYMORE

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT —— TONIGHT
GLADYS HULETTE in "MISS NOBODY"
GLADYS HULETTE in "MISS NOBODY"
A FIVE PART PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
Another of those dainty photo plays in which this clever little artiste gets right home with her wonderful powers of acting
IT WILL BE ANOTHER APOLLO SUCCESS
ANNALS OF THE WAR = PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
See what the women of England are doing in the War | Scenes in the Midlands, Gloucester, Middlesex
HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!
HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!
HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!
Harry is familiar to most of you having been No. 2 comedian in Lonesome Luke Films
SEE HIM AS A STAR COMEDIAN ON HIS OWN
MATINEE, Saturday 3 p.m. WILL POWER From the novel by Georges Ohnet
MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m. MARION DAVIES in RUNAWAY ROMANY
MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 17th.
The latest Triangle fine art film
LET KATY DO IT A splendid picture that will appeal to all
LET KATY DO IT
COMING SHORTLY
THE PENDLETON ROUND-UP
THE PENDLETON ROUND-UP
Ask your American friends what this film - - - is like - - -
The great open air spectacle at Pendleton. The World famous Cowboy Band. Trick Roping. Steer Riding. Stage Coach Driving and all the fine stunts of a Round-up.

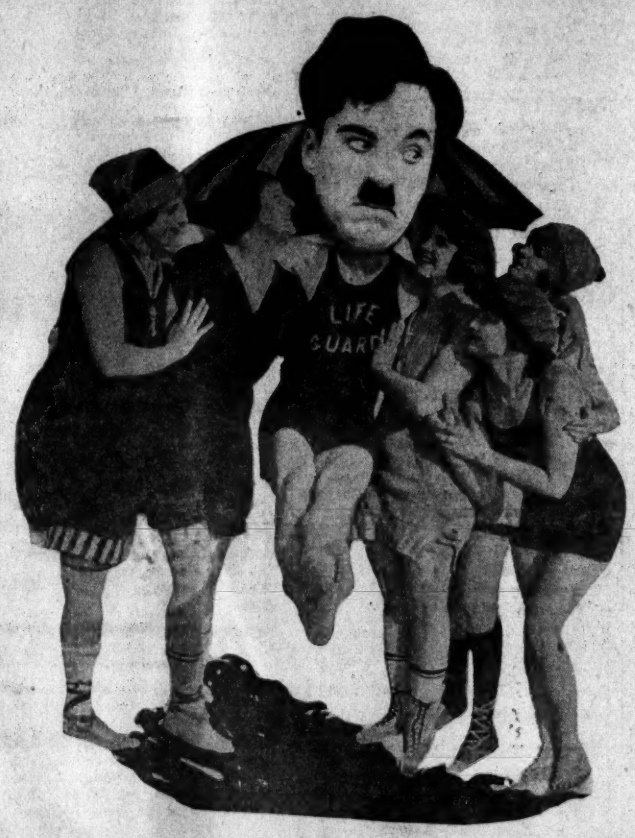
AMUSEMENTS

"THE ELDORADO"
High-Class Vaudeville and Dance Hall
3 JUKONG ROAD
To Complete a Perfect Day,
Come and be Entertained
by
The Aldo-Pini Comical Duet
Miss Irene Swan,
American Ragtime Singer and Dancer
Miss Paola French, Songs and Dances.
Miss Dachenko, Russian Dancer.
"The Williamson Ballet"
PROF. MARTINEZ' Orchestra

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

The Second Concert
BY THE FAMOUS
MOSCOW TRIO
WILL TAKE PLACE
on Saturday, June 15th, at 9.15 p.m.
Selections from the following Composers
WILL BE RENDERED
RACHMANINOFF, BALAKIEREFF, LISZT, SAINT-SAENS, WIENIAWSKI, POPPER AND GRETSHANINOFF
Booking at Messrs. Moutrie



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
HAS CONVULSED EVERY NATION WITH LAUGHTER
AND HE IS TO BE SEEN ON
June 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
IN THE
GREATEST
ALL
CHAPLIN
PROGRAMME
Ever Screened
Showing: The Following Four Comedies
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"Props" ..... Two Parts | "Going Down" . One Part
"Prime Minister" Two „ | "Piano Mover" . One „
-:- *MATINEE ON SUNDAY, JUNE 16th* -:-

MATINEE
On Saturday, 15th
SHOWING
"The Reward of Patience"

The Prince of Mirth

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager for China

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq, Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,950,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co,
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H$3,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,553.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,298,923.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 45,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 33,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairy	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital $300,000.00
Reserve $15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) $2,087,769.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,343,000.00
U.S. $7,843,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office,
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de Cuba
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de Macoris	Yokohama
Hankow		

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjiatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
26 The Bund.
975

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) . Yen 15,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore
2350 Gen. Office. 4021 Nights only
3530 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ... *Yen 20,000,000.*
Reserve ..... *„ 12,550,000.*
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs Barclays Bank, Ltd The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd
New York: The National City Bank of New York The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KINJIRO, Manager.

行 銀 平 中
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shachsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America via Moji	Omi maru					¤2.00	19.30
[illegible]	Omi maru	18	17.0				7.00
River Ports	Train & Str	[illegible]					21.00
[illegible] & Canton	Canada maru						
Peking and Tsin (Every day Daily except Sunday)	Train		7.				17.00
Hankow			5				
Ningpo			[illegible]				
			[illegible]				
Tomorrow							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Fushimi maru					¤17.00	16.30
[illegible]	Fengtien	9.	9.	..		..	8.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.			16.				8.00
[illegible] and Hongkong			[illegible]				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0		..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	21		..			1.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Fushimi maru	18.0					15.30
Sunday, June 16.							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.0		..		..	21.00
Monday, June 17.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru			..	..	¤20.00	19.30
[illegible]			17.0	..		..	
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	3[illegible].00		..		..	21.10
Tuesday, June 18.							
Japan and America via Moji	Chikuzen maru			..		¤20.00	19.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			3.30	..			

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 4.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 1.30 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Messrs. M. B. Emerson, Anderson, Arbury, Eromberger and Sister Constance.

Per H.O. s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Mr. Campbell.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Miss Murxay, Gohn, Mr. Hulton, Mrs. Hutchison and Capt. Agassig.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Miss Rollestone, Messrs. Boisand, Aroud and Sandus.

Per C.N. s.s. Kaifong from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and child and Mr. Uhler.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
	9.00	
Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang, Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places ...		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ..		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	
	8.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ...		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ..	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac ..	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.05	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	8.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ..		3.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu ..	8.30	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 16	—	Tocoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 25	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 14	D.L.	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 15	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 16	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 14	2.30	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 15	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	5.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 18	D.L.	Tsingtao & Dairen	Toko Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 20	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fenyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 13	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 13	—	Singapore	Nerite		
June 13	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 13	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 13	—	Japan	Stanley Dollar		
June 13	—	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 13	—	Hankow	Changon		
June 13	—	Hankow	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 13	—	Hankow	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 13	—	Hongkong	Santhia		
June 13	—	Chinwangtao	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
June 13	—	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	—		Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
June 11	—	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 5	—	Dalny	Difnkuzan Maru	Jap.	
June 12	—	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	—		Graysan		
June 11	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
June 10	—		Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 7	—	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru		
June 10	—	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 12	—	Swatow	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
June 12	—	Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K
June 1	—	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	
June 12	—	Japan	Michireu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 3	—	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	
June 10	—	Newchwang	Nagata Maru	Jap.	
June 1	—	Japan	Omuro Maru	Jap.	
June 11	—	Japan	Otowa Maru	Jap.	
June 12	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Japan	Paling Maru	Jap.	
June 10	—	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 11	—	Japan	Shimchiku Maru	Jap.	
June 3	—	Hankow	Tseangtah		
June 3	—	Hankow	Tungwo	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	—	Japan	Toko Maru	Jap.	
June 11	—	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 7	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 11	—	Chinwangtao	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
June 11	—	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770 Captain Campbell will leave on Friday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Friday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tatung** Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 14, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 14, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 6 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Te' No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kaifong** Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 16, at daylight. For Freight Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang**, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf Wednesday, June 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, willl be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board wil leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 16, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kitano Maru ..... Apr. 17
Kaga Maru ..... May 31

For Liverpool
Iyo Maru ..... Apr. 6
Shidzuoka Maru ..... May 10

For San Francisco
Shinyo Maru ..... Apr. 30
Ecuador ..... May 25
Korea Maru ..... June 8
Siberia Maru ..... June 13

For Seattle
Suwa Maru ..... May 19
Arabia Maru ..... June 12

For Vancouver
Monteagle ..... May 21
Empress of Japan ..... May 27
Key West ..... May 27

For Marseilles, etc.
Kirishimayama Maru ..... May 13

For Port Said:
Paul Lecat ..... June 7

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lien Yi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. COLOMBIA	June 22	S.S. VENEZUELA	June 29
S.S. VENEZUELA	July 20		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	June 22	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA	AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone General 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
"SAIGON MARU"..(3,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, End of June

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"AFRICA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	June 15,	June 16
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	July 26,	July 27
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto,	June 15,	June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen		
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	June 29, July 2
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao		
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	June 12, June 14
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	June 24, June 26

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Empress of Japan	July 20	Empress of Japan	July 9
Monteagle*	July 31	Monteagle	July 14,
Key West†	Aug. 9		

†(cargo only.)

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 13, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	July 19, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for Hongkong,	June 27, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for Hongkong,	
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager*.
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG RDS.
'PHONE 4773.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ODW	June 15	Hankow	De Lagree	Fr g-b.				
	June		Gust	Br. g-b.				
8D	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	1190			McFester
WTW	Oct. 27	Ybee	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	May 29		Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	45	N. Delano
	June 11	Curise	Teal	Br. g-b.				
8D	May 13	Curise	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
YTPDW	May 10	Curise	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	5	34	

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

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EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. N. Teranaka,	June 16
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tozawa,	June 30

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	June 14
CHIKUGO MARU	8,000	Capt. K. Soida,	June 18
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	June 25

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 15
CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	June 19
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	June 22

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi,	June 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu,	July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	———	July 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Sept. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	July 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	July 17
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1230 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
G. s.	E. s.	B. S.			S. S.	B.	B. s.
2085	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1940	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1955	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1950	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1930	1645	700
1810	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1045

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1132	1550	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	s	—	220	s	—	s	8.
806	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1029	2241	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	000	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	330	1246
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	s	—	420	s	—	s	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1135	822	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1204	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1945	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1430	. .
2200	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	000
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsaozhuang Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line				
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1005	1455	2230	a. Tsaozhuang d.	525	1125	1855	625	1215	1905	a. Tsaochuang d.	705	1305	1955

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

900 — train runs on Thursday only. 2301 — train runs on Fridays only.

1 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Decisive Battle Of Year Raging

(Continued from Page 1)

the enemy's advancing line and the Oise ran a risk of being cut off by the enemy reaching the bank south of them and, accordingly, are being withdrawn to the river, where the enemy, in his result, will find himself without cover in an open valley under the fire of our artillery and machine-guns.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent on the French front states that owing to the heavily fortified Allied front now being attacked, and knowing that no surprise would be obtained, General Von Hutier has been compelled to throw in new forces at a greater rate than in the previous stages of the offensive. This is the reason for the immensity of the German losses.

Little Gain First Day

London, June 10.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, in a message sent yesterday evening, reported:

The latest reports from the battlefield are encouraging. The French are fighting with great bravery and tenacity.

On the right and left of the battle-area the enemy, despite very powerful efforts, has not been able to progress beyond the advanced position technically called the "covering zone," which is swept by the fire of his minen-werfer.

In the center the Germans have succeeded in cutting an obtuse salient out of our line, with its furthest point at Ressons-sur-Matz. Their gain consists of a belt of ground 1,200 yards deep which they were able to batter with their heavy trench artillery.

There is nothing discouraging about the results of the first day's fighting. The enemy's method of attack was the same as on March 27, namely, a heavy bombardment with gas shells for four and one-half hours followed by an attack in closely massed formations in great strength with the object of swamping our line before the defense organisations could take effect. The density of the enemy's formation was greater than in his previous attacks and his losses must have been extraordinarily heavy for our guns had him at their mercy and did terrible execution.

Several anxious days are ahead. It is certain that the enemy will make an extremely bitter fight for it but he is paying the full price for every kilometer.

There was no element of surprise in the renewal of the German offensive in the sector chosen between Noyon and Montdidier, which was anticipated in the reviews of the opinion of military experts recently cabled.

Compiegne Is Objective

The principal objective is the famous town of Compiegne, between which and Noyon the country is densely wooded, but the ultimate objective is obviously Paris.

The French line covering the capital forms a salient from Montdidier to Troesnes on the Ourcq, with an extension from there to the Marne at Essome.

Inside this salient the main military center is Compiegne, while Villers-Cotterets is a subsidiary center.

All this fortified territory is the chief remaining bulwark of the capital. It consists of detached masses of rising ground lying across the head of the Valley of the Oise and containing a great road and railway to Paris. This line is vital in defending it.

The Allies are defending the very heart of France. There is little space for retreat and the French and British armies have to bear the weight of the battle, but both are still unbroken and every confidence is felt that General Foch will deliver a counter-blow and perhaps, as a French writer says, make Paris a gigantic Verdun and the tomb of the German army. In any case it is expected that the fighting will be protracted, for the battle may be extended north or south by other desperate German attacks.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wired today:

The scene of the latest offensive is the wooded, hilly country bisected by the River Matz, which, flowing south, joins the Oise at Montmacq.

The principal progress made by the enemy yesterday was along the course of the Matz. Their first object is probably to reach the Oise and thereby to take in flank the whole French salient north of the Oise, which might result in our withdrawal to the south bank.

Will Try Encircling Movement

Supposing the enemy's objective is Paris, he would naturally begin by thrusting a powerful tentacle southwestward down the valley of the Oise and another westward from the line of the Ourcq, by that means encircling the vast mass of the Forest de L'Aigle, the Forest de Compiegne and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets. These being impregnable to a frontal attack, the enemy probably intends to pass north and south of them and then bring his tentacles together. This plan of the enemy is over-ambitious and impossible of accomplishment.

As soon as its impossibility is realised, the efforts of the enemy will probably be directed against Amiens or Calais.

Meanwhile his battalions are being depleted in the constant fighting between Noyon and Chateau Thierry and Verneuil and Rheims, and his reserves of manhood are declining. Out of 200 prisoners taken during the first few days of June, over a fourth belonged to the 1919 class and class 1920 has made its appearance on the battlefield. Among the prisoners captured at Bligny were a considerable proportion of lads of this class.

Germans Held On Same Line

Reuter's correspondent at French beadquarters wires this afternoon:

Throughout the night and morning the battle raged along the new front of attack with unabated fury.

On the wings the enemy is still held on practically the same line, despite persistent and reckless attempts to push on.

On the extreme right Le Piemont, although almost in the first line, is still holding out, the French garrison having beaten off successive waves of German infantry. Mount Renaud is still ours.

In the center of the battlefield the enemy, by pouring in fresh battalions, penetrated deeper in our line.

The fighting was of the bloodiest character, the French and Germans fighting hand-to-hand over the ruins of every hamlet and farm. The enemy's losses have been extraordinarily heavy. This time the element of surprise was absent and the enemy's dense masses were exposed to the fire of our machine-guns and artillery for the past thirty-six hours. The Germans had to assemble behind their lines under our counter-preparation fire, which has been sweeping the German rear for three days before the battle.

The enemy has eighteen to twenty divisions in the attacking line, the divisional front being 2,000 yards behind the line. His reserves are ready to replace his shattered divisions. A prolonged and desperate struggle must be anticipated and also the possibility of having to meet the shock of von Hindenburg's disposable reserves before the enemy breaks off the battle.

The enemy, instead of sweeping on victoriously, as in the first days of the Battle of the Aisne, is advancing painfully yard by yard, paying the full price at every step.

The main effort of the advance is still in the center towards the Oise with the object of turning the salient we hold on his line with its apex at Pont L'Eveque, on the Oise, comprising the Bois de Carlepont and the Forest d'Ourscamp in the angle of the bend of that river.

Advance One To Three Miles

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, in a message sent this evening, reports:

The enemy in the course of the day, at immense cost, has succeeded in pushing his advance from a mile to three miles deeper in our front.

At Marqueglise, on the Matz, the southernmost point of his salient, he is about seven miles from the point at which he started yesterday morning.

The fighting is almost unprecedented in its fury. The Germans continue to attack in compact masses which are mown down by our gun-fire. Others and still others follow. When a position is finally taken by the enemy, as often as not it is promptly retaken by the French. In these counter-attacks the French invariably find the ground littered with the German dead, often lying in heaps.

The little height called Plemont, south of Lassigny, must be paved with enemy dead. It was held by dismounted cavalry. The last despatch runners who got through from Plemont before its fall say that they themselves saw fourteen unsuccessful attacks made by the Germans on the hill and there were others after they left.

It is estimated that the Germans have engaged twenty to thirty divisions up to this evening. The enemy's advance is so slow that he is able to bring up his light artillery while his heavy guns are still firing from their old positions. The artillery strength is accordingly practically equal, although the French fire is more effective as they are more familiar with the ground.

The fierceness of the fighting and the inflexible determination with which the enemy accepts shocking losses show that he is determined to continue until complete victory or complete exhaustion. The decisive battle of the year is engaged.

Gen. Haig's Reports

London, June 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig stated this evening that there is nothing to report except reciprocal artillerying in different sectors.

Aviation.—Our air squadrons, co-operating with the French, worked on the Noyon-Montdidier front yesterday continually from dawn to dusk.

Our bombing aeroplanes impeded the advance of the enemy, harassing his troops and transport with constant machine-gun fire.

Strong patrols of scout machines swept the battle area throughout the day while our high flying machines protected them.

The targets hit included an aerodrome near Roye where some hostile aeroplanes upon the ground were set fire to, an ammunition dump at Montdidier, which went up in a sheet of flame, teams and wagons at Conchy, Forries, Lagny and Hainvillers and infantry in the trenches and on the roads along behind the whole fighting line.

On the British front one of our artillery aeroplanes forced a German two-seater to land and surrender in one of our aerodromes.

We brought down fourteen other enemy machines and drove down four out of control. Four British machines are missing.

The American official communique reports:

Northwestward of Chateau Thierry we, in co-operation with the French, again improved our positions and inflicted losses on the enemy.

Our patrols crossed the Marne and successfully reconnoitered the hostile positions.

German Claim Of Success

A German official communique reports:

Our attack penetrated the hilly district southwestward of Noyon. We captured the French positions westward of the River Matz near Mortemer and Orvillers, advanced beyond Cuvilly and Ricquebourg, fought our way through Ricquebourg Wood and Lamotte Wood, threw back the enemy beyond Mourmont and Mareuil, penetrated far into Thiescourt Wood, in the neighborhood of Lassigny, and took 8,000 prisoners.

London, June 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

A minor operation was carried out by the Australians with complete success on last night in the neighborhood of Morlancourt and the line southward of the village was advanced to a depth of nearly half-a-mile on a front of one and a half miles. 233 prisoners, 21 machine-guns and a trench-mortar were captured.

We carried out successful raids during the night northwestward of Morlancourt, southward of the Scarpe and eastward of Nieppe Forest, capturing prisoners and two machine-guns and inflicting numerous casualties on the enemy.

The enemy raided a post in Aveluy Wood. One British soldier is missing.

There was active hostile artillerying with gas-shell during the night westward of Lens.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The total number of prisoners taken in the successful operation southward of Morlancourt was 298, of whom five were officers.

Aviation.—Our airmen on the French battlefront, despite cloudy weather, worked early and late, dropping eight tons of bombs on troops, transport, ammunition-dumps, guns and trenches. Direct hits were obtained on the railway at Roye-sur-Matz and on concentrations of enemy infantry in the triangle Montdidier-Ricquebourg-Roye.

Our low-flying machines turned their machine-guns on every target offered along the roads behind the fighting-line, firing an immense number of rounds with good effect.

We shot down in this area six aeroplanes and drove down seven out of control. We lost five machines.

There was little activity on the British front. One German aeroplane was destroyed and one driven down out of control. We lost two machines.

Our night-flying machines dropped seven tons of bombs on Cambrai and Bapaume. They all returned.

A German official communique reports:

Our counter-attack stopped the enemy's break-through on the Corbie-Braye Road.

We are fighting in the neighborhood of Courcelles and Mery. We captured the ridge eastward of Mery and penetrated the fourth enemy position, throwing the enemy back on the Aronde. We stormed the Heights of Marqueglise and Vignemont Hill and advanced as far as Antheuil.

We pressed forward south of the Oise as far as Ribecourt.

Our prisoners have increased by ten thousand.

Airmen Wreak Havoc On Enemy Communication

Paris, June 10.—L'Echo de Paris, referring to the British and French activities in the air in destroying the enemy's lines of communication, says that a single attack the other day caused 100 trucks of shells and numerous ammunition dumps to explode at the station of Longuyon, while a single German squadron of chaser aeroplanes lost in one night sixty airmen and practically all its machines and cantonments full of troops received as much as twenty tons of explosives in two hours.

"General Foch is not forgetting Karlsruhe and Mannheim but he is at present busier elsewhere."

TANKS HELPED GERMANS

Paris, June 11.—The slight advance made by the enemy in the direction of Compiegne is due to the use by the enemy of a large number of tanks, which our artillery did not succeed in destroying in time.

News Brevities

Mr. H. S. Wavell, son of Capt. Wavell of Shanghai, left yesterday morning for Australia to join an Australian regiment. Mr. Wavell is well known in local sporting circles and was a star of the Shanghai Cricket Club team.

* * *

The second annual general meeting of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd. will be held this afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Meyer & Measor, No. 4, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

* * *

Dr. L. W. Allen, a surgeon of prominence in San Francisco, arrived in Shanghai accompanied by his family yesterday.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Stewart, who has been with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company as chief engineer, left for Hongkong yesterday to take a position with Lloyd's Register. Mr. Stewart was recently presented with a case of pipes by the members of the Marine Engineers' Institute. Mr. Stewart has been a member of the Institute for the past 18 years.

* * *

Mr. Fred Keeley and Miss Ivy Aldous, formerly with Shipman's Fantastics, arrived here yesterday from Java.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Falloon, for many years resident inspector for the Far East for the Atlas Insurance Company, Ltd., has been appointed joint manager of the Atlas Company's fire insurance department at London.

CANTON PARLIAMENT MEETS

A Canton telegram last night stated that the Extraordinary Session of Parliament formally met again Wednesday at the office of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly when 240 Parliamentarians of the defunct Legislature were present. Speaker Wu-Ching-Tien occupied the chair and expressed his gratitude to the law-protecting leaders of the Southwest and urged the importance of gathering the ex-Parliamentarians in Canton to enact laws. It is authoritatively given out to the press that there are at present 130 Senators and more than 300 Representatives in Canton. With the arrival of those from Chihli and Shensi, a quorum will be obtained.

The loss of Nanying, Kiangsi, to the Southern forces has been confirmed by Peking. The administration has instructed General Ni Shih-chung to send reinforcements to General Chen Kwang-yuan.

Skilful 'Airesses' Busy With Wings For War Machines

By Sarah Addington

New York, May 5.—By all the rules, the woman munitions worker has size and muscle, oily overalls and smudge across her nose. She manipulates powerful machines, and her foreman has communicated to the world that a woman mechanic is as good any day as a man, even if it did take a war to prove it.

But history is swift nowadays, and there comes a new entrant into the field of war industries—a trim little person in a Georgette blouse and high-heeled pumps, the daintiest soldier in all the ranks arrayed against the Kaiser. She is the girl who works on aeroplanes for American aviators, and one of the requirements of the job is that she shall have small hands! For small hands and a delicate touch are better than a larger, stronger fist when the small parts of a 'plane wing have to be sandpapered, when neat, careful stitches have to be taken in the linen wing covering; when tiny, regular holes have to be bored in an engine bonnet.

"Airesses" Work Nine Hours a Day

There's a division of the aeroplane army at Elizabeth, N. J., and one at Plainfield, both of the Standard Aircraft Corporation, under government supervision and control. There, in big, sunny glass houses, set right down in the thick of New Jersey mud; the "airesses" work nine hours a day, six days a week, and overtime if there's an emergency to be met. The girls out at Elizabeth and Plainfield are patriotic, and though you might think they are of Broadway to look at their clothes, you know they are of the war zone when you see their faces. And so they saw and paint and file and hammer, stern and quiet, steady and unhurried, turning out perfect parts of the great mechanical bird that authorities say is going to win the war for us.

Some of them work with the clean white spruce of which the frame of the machine is made, smoothing it off with fine files. Others are in the sweet, heavy atmosphere of the finishing room, where an odor of banana oil assails the nostrils. Others sit primly at their sewing, surely the most decorous of all the tasks in a material-of-war plant. And one group, without a nerve in their bodies, apparently, stand and file steel all day, making the shrill, shrieking noises of steel scraping steel, with the serenest faces in the whole factory.

There Is a Poem Dedicated to Her

All of these are drawing room jobs compared to a picric acid plant, for example, where it's not a bit of use to powder your nose, because you turn yellow all over anyway. But powdered noses are abundant among "airesses," not to mention bangs, wrist watches, French heels and frilly blouses. And one little lady not blessed with curly hair was wearing a pink boudoir cap over her kid curlers, which shows how completely personal one's attire may be in an aeroplane factory.

It might be supposed that these workers in the newest of war industries, producing the craft for the most picturesque service in the war, have a romantic sense of their job that the woman who turns out shells or cartridges might lack. There is a poem dedicated to the "airess" which asks her, impertinently enough, what she is thinking about those big blue eyes, and which surmises that the aforementioned eyes are following the flight of the 'plane against the French sky, and so on. But the aero girls at Elizabeth and Plainfield have not time to stop and consider the romantic aspects of their job. They're too busy, they say, to do anything in the nine-hour day but work.

A certain taffy-haired Hedwig, for example, was asked why she chose to work at Elizabeth.

"I vanted a yob," she said simply, and turned to her propeller again.

Also She Wore An American Flag

On her apron was a tiny American flag, however, that belied the stolid materialism of her reply. Hedwig had wanted a job, it was discovered later, but her brother had read about the air service and recommended the factory to Hedwig.

"Might as well be helpin' some," she had agreed, and gone into it.

Most of the girls making airplanes are doing it because they wanted a job, too. They did not flock to the Standard to the notes of martial music applying for work in the name of patriotism. Some of them came because they lived near by and the trip was an easy and pleasant one. Some of them liked the $15 that the factory offered. Some drifted in because the plant was new and shiny and they were sick of their old tiresome jobs in their old dark rooms. And for all these reasons they are entering the plant every day, and as the president of the corporation says he'll take all the competent girls he can get, they're likely to keep on entering all summer long.

Once in, they do not roll their eyes and talk about their country in solemn tones. They simply sit down with the needle or the hammer or the brush and work.

Program of Work Service and Play

And they are not contented with merely making airplanes. In their spare moments they run their Red Cross units, sell bonds and thrift stamps, roll bandages and knit. There's a social service department for the girls, the program of which includes dancing, baseball and parties, but these things suffer if there's a war job on hand, whether it's official Standard work or not. This unwritten law applies to the girls of the clerical force as well as to the factory workers, and the president of the corporation is still proudly telling the story of a certain Sunday in February when the clerical girls worked cheerfully all day and all night through to get out the month's report for the men waiting for it down at Washington.

There are those who say that airplanes aren't coming fast enough, that the air program is much behind in the United States, but so far no one has blamed it on the girls that make the machines. And nobody needs to, for even a Senator would be impressed if he should jaunt out to Elizabeth some day and see them at their work. They may not wear silk stockings, but they're on the job, and greater love for his country has no man than this.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

United States Tires

Are Good Tires

This Is To Notify The Public

that we have removed to 20 Nanking Road

(First Floor)

where we are showing a fine line of Handmade Laces, Embroideries, etc., and which we are offering at very low prices to both wholesale and retail trade.

THE LACE BAZAAR COMPANY

18346

A EUROPEAN CUTTER

is now employed by

Henry the Tailor

M. COOPER, formerly with J. Samuelson and Sons, London, is now supervising all our cutting We offer you his expert services.

Your patronage is solicited

Business and Official Notices

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Chamber of Commerce of China

The annual meeting will be held in the Courtroom of the U. S. Court for China on Monday, June 17th, at 4.15 p.m. for the passing of report and accounts, the election of committee and officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Committee,
P. L. BRYANT,
Secretary.
18373

NOTICE

On and after this date Mr. W. C. G. Clifford will sign per procuration in my name.

WALLACE A. FARLEY,
1 The Bund,
Shanghai.
Resident Representative in China:
HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD.,
Reading & London, England.
June 12, 1918.
18368

LAST DAY

of

Hill's final liquidation sale

We close on Saturday

Special bargains offered.

Shantung District

Postal Notification.

New Buildings for the Chinese Post Office at Tsinan

Tenders are invited for the following Contracts:

(a) for erecting two detached dwelling-houses with servants' quarters;
(b) for erecting all the Out-houses connected with the new Head Office;
(c) for erecting the "Head Office" building;
(d) for all works connected with the general drainage and levelling of the site.

Tenders for contracts (a) and (b) are to be submitted before the 2nd July, 1918, to the "Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient," Tientsin, under sealed cover marked:

"Tender for P.O. Tsinan Buildings."

Tenders will be opened at 11.30 a.m. on that date in presence of the contractors.

Plans, Specifications and all particulars regarding these works may be obtained by intending Contractors from the Architects of the "Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient" in Shanghai or in Tientsin, on the following conditions:

Contract (a): payment of a fee of $10 for the set of Plans and Specifications.

Contract (b): payment of a fee of $7 for the Plans and Specifications.

A subsequent notice will be issued for contracts (c) and (d).

E. TOLLEFSEN,
Postal Commissioner
for Shantung.

Chinese Post Office,
Tsinan, 6th June, 1918.
18358

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

Tenders are invited for the supply of 89,200 Track Sleepers and 1,940 Crossing Sleepers.

Copies of tender forms may be obtained, on application in writing, from the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North.
18317

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

CHINA AND JAPAN WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

A General Meeting of Members will be held in the Banqueting Hall of the Palace Hotel on Friday, June 14 at 5.15 p.m. when the Report and Accounts for the year ended February 16, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of Members.

Members intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the Association are requested to give notice of such intention to the undersigned on or before Tuesday, June 11.

E. F. GOODALE,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
18235

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

45th GYMKHANA MEETING.

13th and 15th June, 1918.

1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m. sharp daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each obtainable at the gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 2.40 p.m.

TIFFIN AND REFRESHMENTS: Will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
18345

Elisabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

Phone C. 4718
Hours.10-12; 2-4.
P372 Nanking Road.

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease, Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism (studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2279.
17846

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

—BILL SMITH—

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
17997

Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited

Head Office:
Telephone Building.

NOTICE is hereby given that the thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd. will be held at the Company's Offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, on Friday, June 21st, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. The Transfer books will be closed from June 7th to June 21st, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.
18293

Shanghai General Hospital

North Soochow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged for first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class .... Taels 8 per day.
Second class ... „ 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendant in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
18260

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 200 tons, or part thereof, of soft annealed galvanised iron wire.

Specifications may be had on application to the Engineer's Department.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China and Japan.
18356

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
12-14 Broadway

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1295 BROADWAY & 317 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR — PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON
From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

Your Next Storage Battery should be a—

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct size for your car

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

When you think of:—

Beaver Skins
DOE SKINS
Rabbit Skins
Fox Skins
Otter Skins
Raccoon Skins
Squirrel Skins
Leopard and Tiger Skins
GOAT SKINS

Think of Szechuen Province and you will also think of

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Terms: Cash in advance.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROF. I. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.
Phone N. 2768.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESSMAN leaving China for good and being on the point to return to Europe via America is prepared to give close attention to any matter recommended to him by responsible merchants. Strictly confidential and references furnished. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.
18319 J.15.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, on Nanking Road, from Sept. 1st very desirable offices. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
18316

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.
18229

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946

Well-furnished rooms with board. Excellent accommodation for table boarders.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached also a large attic, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102.
18370

FOR HIRE: A sheraton bed-sitting room. Owner will fix up room. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.
18374 J. 14.

TO LET: A two large roomed, well-furnished flat from July 1st, in best locality. Every convenience, kitchen etc. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.
18374 J. 14.

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached, select Central locality. Terms: Mex. $150 for couple, $100 for bachelor. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
18381, J. 19.

FIVE furnished rooms vacant in a private family, for bachelors or married couples, with bath, kitchen, and all conveniences. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.
18369 J.14.

FOR RENT: Small housekeeping flat. Furnished or unfurnished. very cool, all modern conveniences. Desirable central location. Furniture may be taken over. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
18364

WANTED to rent, summer months, small elegantly furnished villa. Piano, telephone, 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms, porcelain and glass, services all inclusive. Tls. 75. Apply first 23 Weihaiwei Road.
18360 J.14.

ROOMS to let with board. Apply to Mrs. Hopkins, 33 Seymour Road or Phone West 457.
18359 J.16.

CENTRAL: To let large cheerful room with board, suitable for two bachelor friends or married couple. Also small room, bathroom attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, top floor.
18326 J.30.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: American gentleman married wishes to rent small furnished house for a few months. Will furnish references. State price to Box A. N. THE CHINA PRESS.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: On Avenue Joffre, night of June 9th, small yellow and white Pekingese dog. Liberal reward will be given person returning same to 338 Avenue Joffre.
18352 J. 18.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced shipbuilder for wooden schooners up to 700 tons. Reply to U.S. Post Office Box No. 752.
18353 J.18.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, European, with 12 years experience in local export and import houses, desires change of position. Please apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.
18365 J.18.

AMERICAN accountant with experience in America and China, wants position. Good references. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.
18361 J.14.

WANTED position as office assistant by experienced young man with good references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.
18349 J.14.

BRITISHER, married, considerable experience in China and at present employed, desires berth in shipping office or work connected with marine matters, with a view to bettering position. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.
18253 J.18

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE: The occupants will consider applications to rent their house, furnished, on Dixwell Road for July and August. The house is fully screened and servants are available. Apply to R. D. Stafford, 9 Hankow Road.
18355

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Taels 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
18367

IN WESTERN DISTRICT, furnished house, 5 rooms, 2 baths, for six months. Immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 80.00 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.
18316

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
18228

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
18227

TO LET, from July 1st, 2 detached residences, 7 rooms each. Inspection afternoons, 20 Yates Road. Tls. 140; 486 Eugene Bard, Tls. 110. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
18244

Exchange and Mart

WANTED a spare body for automobile, either the Ford or other make. Please state name, class of machine, condition and price to Box No. 432, THE CHINA PRESS.
18382, J, 16.

NEW baby Browning cal. 6.35, with ammunition. Price $40.00. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.
18362 J.14.

FOR SALE: No. 5 underwood typewriter. Almost new. Price Tls. 120. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.
18366 J.15.

HARLEY DAVIDSON motorcycle, 10 h.p. 2 cylinders, electric light, all appurtenances. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.
18363 J.15.

FOR SALE: 4-seater improved Ford touring car: streamline body: converted bonnet: speedometer: electric self-starter: electric lighting: oversize Dunlop tyres, recently fitted: spare tyres: 4 sets summer covers: car completely overhauled month ago and painted chocolate color, lined white: first class condition: have bought larger car. Apply Liddell, Municipal Secretariat.
18315 J.14.